

THE  
**Nonconformist.**

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 408.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

**UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS.**—Two Rooms on a First Floor, in one of the best streets in Islington, with or without attendance.—Apply to Mr. GOAD, Baker, corner of Gibson-square, Liverpool-road.

**WANTED,** by a Young Man, of strict integrity, and thoroughly conversant with his business, a situation as **GROCER'S ASSISTANT.**—Apply, T. G. K., 47, Judd-street, Brunswick-square.

**WANTED,** by a Respectable and Industrious Man, a situation as **MESSANGER, WAREHOUSE-MAN,** or any light situation, or as **Foreman** to a Bread and Biscuit Baker, where no business is done on the Sunday. Address, Mr. G. D., 6, York-place, Little Cambridge-street, Hackney-road.

**THE REV. THOMAS BINNEY.**—See "THE LONDON PULPIT" in the WEEKLY NEWS and CHRONICLE, of SEPTEMBER 10th, price 6d. Order from any Newsvender, or direct from the Office, 337, Strand.—A Copy sent on receipt of Six Stamps.

**TO BRITISH SCHOOL TEACHERS.**—WANTED, in a Girls' School, a **TEACHER** of some experience, who can be well recommended as to Character and Competency.—Apply, stating what Salary is expected, and giving references, to E. HORSNAILL, Rochester, Kent.

**TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.**—WANTED, in the early part of October, a Young Man, possessing thorough Business habits.—Also, a Youth, as an Apprentice.—Apply to J. SKEETON, Linen and Woollen Draper, Leamington.

**SITUATION as FOREMAN** wanted in the **TAILORING BUSINESS.** The Advertiser is competent to the management in all its departments. Would not object to work occasionally on the board.—Address, care Rev. J. Lyon, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire.

**DR. J. OWEN EVANS** unwillingly takes this method of saying farewell to many of his friends on whom he has been unable to call, and of assuring them that it is from no want of regard nor want of courtesy that he leaves without seeing them, but he has been prevented from doing so by circumstances which he has been unable to control.  
Dalston-Rise, Aug. 30th.

**WANTED, in a GENTLEMAN'S SCHOOL,** in the Country, a healthy, active, Young Woman, to take charge of the Wardrobe, assist in the Personal Attentions to the Younger Pupils, and in Waiting at Table. She must be a good Needle-woman, and have an unexceptionable character from her last situation.—A **HOUSEMAID** is also wanted, with the same recommendation. Two are kept.—Apply, by letter, prepaid, to H. H., Post-office, Hitchin, Herts.

**A VACANCY** occurs, at the Quarter, for **FOUR PUPILS,** in a highly respectable School, conducted by a Gentleman of Nonconforming principles. A limited number, only, is taken; consequently, the evils of a large school are avoided, and the personal attention of the Principal and his Wife secured to each Pupil. A Resident French Master. Distance from London, six miles. Terms may be obtained by application at 36, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

**HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTION,**  
No. 1, PULLIN'S ROW, ISLINGTON GREEN.  
**THIS Institution** is open daily from 9 till 12 in the morning, and from 5 till 7 in the evening, for the treatment of the sick on the Homoeopathic principles of medicine. Gratuitous Patients are received on Monday and Thursday mornings, from 9 till 11 o'clock.

**DIFFICULT TEXTS AND TEXTS MISUNDERSTOOD.**  
**ON SUNDAY EVENING** next (Sept. 11). the Rev. WILLIAM FORSTER will deliver the Ninth of a Series of Twelve Discourses, at the **TEMPORARY FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCH,** Hawley-crescent, Camden Town. Gal. iii. 24. Subject:—Moses in the Law, and Christ in the Gospel, the successive Schoolmasters of Mankind.

**POTTINGER'S FINE ART DISTRIBUTION.**  
**NOTICE.**—The **DRAWING** will take place on **THURSDAY,** the 15th of SEPTEMBER, at CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street, at 12 o'clock at noon.—Subscription, 10s. 6d., which includes a Daguerreotype Portrait and One Share. The whole of the beautiful Prizes are now on view, in the large show-room on the ground-floor, at 41, Ludgate-hill. Prospectuses forwarded.—Post-office Orders to Charles R. Pottinger, 41, LUDGATE-HILL.

**NOTICE.**  
**BERDOE'S VENTILATING WATER-PROOF LIGHT OVERCOATS,** resist any amount of rain, without confining perspiration—the fatal objection to all other Waterproofs; air-tight materials being utterly unfit, and dangerous for clothing. Being also free from vulgar singularity, and thoroughly respectable, are adapted, not merely for rainy weather, but for general use at all times. Price 45s. Every size kept; also of CAPES, SHOOTING-JACKETS, LADIES' CLOAKS, MANTLES, HABITS, &c., all thoroughly Waterproof.  
W. BERDOE, 96, NEW BOND-STREET; and 69, CORNHILL (only).

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**ENVELOPES SUPERSEDED** by the use of the **ENVELOPE PAPER,** which admits of three clear pages for correspondence, each measuring 5½ by 8 inches; forms its own envelope, and identifies the contents with the address and post-mark. Price 9s. 6d. per ream, self sealing, and perfectly secretive.—F. W. RALPH, Manufacturer, 36, Throgmorton-street Bank.

**JOHN B. GOUGH,** the great Apostle of Temperance, will deliver an **ORATION** in the **SURREY GARDENS,** on **MONDAY,** September 12th, at the Grand Temperance Fête.

**ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th,** the **LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE** will hold their **ANNUAL FETE** in the **SURREY GARDENS,** when will be exhibited the Dioramic Picture of the Bay and Forts of Chusan, the Marine Aquarium, and the splendid Zoological Collection; also, a **GRAND CONCERT,** in which Miss POOLE will sing; and in addition to these extraordinary attractions, the Hon. East India Company's Band, with the Bands of Hope, and a Chorus of Three Hundred Voices, will be in attendance. The whole to conclude with the Attack on the British Fleet by Chinese Fire-Rafts, and the most brilliant display of Fireworks ever witnessed.  
Admission—One Shilling.

**THE PASTORAL FUNCTION** in the **CHRISTIAN CHURCH.**—The Wesleyan "Mediation Committee" will give **ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS** for the best Essay on the Pastoral Function in the Christian Church. The competition is open to writers of all Evangelical Communion.  
The adjudicators are,—the Rev. J. ANGEL JAMES, of Birmingham; the Rev. D. WALTON, Sowerby Bridge; and ISAAC TAYLOR, Esq., of Stanford Rivers.  
The Prospectus may be had on application to **EDMUND HEELEY, Birmingham.**  
W. B. CARTER, Nottingham, } Hon. Secs.  
EDMUND HEELEY, Birmingham, }

This advertisement has been refused by the Watchman and the Wesleyan Messenger.

**CHAPEL EXTENSION.**—NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL for SEETHING WELLS and SERBITON (near the Railway Station), Surrey. Minister—the Rev. R. H. SMITH, jun.  
This neighbourhood, containing at present about 3,000 inhabitants, and rapidly increasing, has no Nonconformist place of worship whatever. There is pressing need of one, and every reasonable probability that a self-sustaining congregation will be speedily collected. The nearest town locality to it is Kingston. The Congregationalists, and a few others of that town, have interested themselves much in the case; and although themselves in great need of a better place of worship, have, nevertheless, disinterestedly stepped forward to lend an effort at once to establish the Gospel in the above place.  
It is proposed to build a chapel to seat 500, at a cost of £1,500, and during its erection to commence a Sunday-school and Divine Worship.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS.**  
The Kingston Congregation, by the Rev. L. H. £ s. d.  
Byrnes, B.A. .... 300 0 0  
William Leavers, Esq. .... 100 0 0  
The Coward Trust .... 50 0 0  
David Napier, Esq. .... 10 0 0  
Donations are thankfully received by the Treasurer, W. Leavers, Esq., Claremont Crescent, Surbiton.  
Secretary—Mr. G. Williams, Cambria Villa, Surbiton.

**ARNOLD'S CLOCK MANUFACTORY.**  
—OFFICE, HALL, SHOP, and PUBLIC DIALS, THREE GUINEAS; to Strike, Half-a-Guinea extra. Only best work. Constantly renewed stock of elegant Drawing-room Clocks, under glass shades, from 37s. 6d.  
Orders received for the erection of Public, Church, or Turret Clocks, of any size or complication, in any part of the Kingdom.  
**PUBLIC NOTICE** is invited to the character of the Stock at the well-known Manufactory. The wholesale trade is now declined, to allow of undivided attention to the Retail friends of the Establishment, who will henceforth be supplied at the trade prices, careful regard being observed in all transactions, to the high and long-maintained reputation of the house.  
Best Work Only—Trade Prices—Delivered Free.  
ARNOLD, WATCHMAKER,  
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**ESTABLISHED 1726.**  
**CHAPLIN and LAMBERT, TALLOW**  
MELTERS, CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, OIL and ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, 89 and 90, LEATHER-LANE, HOLBORN, beg to suggest to their numerous friends and others who are about to lay in their Winter's stock, that every article supplied at their Establishment is of first-rate quality, and charged at the lowest remunerative price.  
A List of Articles, with prices annexed, sent post free on application.  
Orders with remittances promptly executed, and delivered at any of the Metropolitan Railway Stations.  
C. and L. particularly recommend their **TOWN TALLOW MADE CANDLES.**  
Price's and Palmer's Composite and Metallic Candles at manufacturer's prices.  
Purchasers of C. and L.'s celebrated Stamped Soaps will have the full amount of benefit accruing from the repeal of the duty.

**ALBION TEMPERANCE HOTEL,**  
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**EDINBURGH.**

**PHILP'S.**—A Newly-Furnished, large, First Class Family and Commercial House, immediately behind the Register Office, quiet and airy.  
**TARIFF OF CHARGES:**  
Bed, 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; Dinner, 2s.; Tea, 1s. 3d.  
Servants, 1s. per day.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.**  
JUNIOR SCHOOL, under the Government of the Council of the College.  
**HEAD MASTER—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M.**

The **SCHOOL** will **OPEN** on **FRIDAY,** September 23, for new Pupils. All the Boys must appear in their places without fail on Tuesday, the 27th, at a quarter past nine o'clock.  
The Session is divided into three terms—viz., from the 23rd of September to Christmas; from Christmas to Easter; and from Easter to August 4.  
The yearly payment for each Pupil is £18, of which £6 are paid in advance in each Term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three o'clock. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to drawing.  
The subjects taught are Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Ancient and English History, Geography, both Physical and Political, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, the Elements of Mathematics, of Natural Philosophy, and of Chemistry and Drawing.  
Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to other branches of education. There is a general examination of the Pupils at the end of the Session, and the Prizes are then given.  
At the end of each of the two first terms there are short examinations, which are taken into account in the general examination. No absence by a boy from any one of the examinations of his classes is permitted, except for reasons submitted to and approved by the Head Master.  
The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.  
A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his parent or guardian.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.  
**CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.**  
The College Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Monday, the 3rd October; those of the Faculty of Arts on Thursday, the 13th of October.  
August 31, 1853.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**—**FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.**—Session 1853-54. The **SESSION** will **COMMENCE** on **THURSDAY,** October 13, when Professor **NEWMAN** will deliver an **INTRODUCTORY LECTURE,** at Three o'clock precisely. Subject—*Viudicla Punicæ.*

**CLASSES.**  
Latin—Professor **NEWMAN.**  
Greek—Professor **MALDEN, A.M.**  
Sanskrit—Professor **GOLDSTUCKER.**  
Hebrew—Teacher, the Rev. **D. W. MARKS.**  
English Language and Literature—Professor **MASSON, A.M.**  
French Language and Literature—Professor **MERLET.**  
Italian Language and Literature—Professor **GALLENZA.**  
German Language and Literature—Professor **HEIMANN, Ph.D.**  
Comparative Grammar—Professor **KEY, A.M.**  
Mathematics—Professor **DE MORGAN.**  
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy—Professor **POTTER, A.M.**  
Chemistry—Professor **GRAHAM.**  
Practical Chemistry—Professor **WILLIAMSON, Ph.D.**  
Civil Engineering—Professor **HARMAN LEWIS, A.M.**  
Architecture—Professor **DONALDSON, M.I.B.A.**  
Mechanical Principles of Engineering—Professor **EATON HODGKINSON.**  
Machinery (vacant).  
Drawing Teacher—Mr. **MOORE.**  
Geology and Mineralogy—Professor **MORRIS, F.G.S.**  
Botany—Professor **LINDLEY, Ph.D.**  
Zoology (Recent and Fossil)—Professor **GRANT, M.D.**  
Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Professor the Rev. **J. HOPKES, Ph.D.**  
Ancient and Modern History—Professor **CREASY, A.M.**  
Political Economy—Lecturer, **JACOB WALKY, M.A.**  
Law—Professor **RUSSELL, LL.B.**  
Jurisprudence—Professor **FOSTER, M.A., LL.D.**  
Schoolmasters' Classes—Professors **NEWMAN, MALDEN, DE MORGAN, and POTTER.**

**RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.**—Several of the Professors receive Students to reside with them, and in the Office of the College there is kept a register of parties who receive boarders into their families. The register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.  
**ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS.**—After the Examinations for the Scholarships in October next, the existing arrangements respecting the number and value of the Andrews Scholarships will be reconsidered by the Council.  
**GOLDSMID PRIZES,** for **HEBREW.**—Two, £15 and £10 respectively.  
**MURCHISON PRIZES,** for **GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY,** offered by the **BARON DE GOLDSMID.**—Two, £15 and £10 respectively.  
**WILLIAMSON PRIZE,** offered by **ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, Esq.**—£50 for the most successful experimental research undertaken in the Birkbeck Laboratory. A similar Prize will probably be offered in 1854-55.  
Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.  
**RICHARD POTTER, A.M., Dean of the Faculty.**  
**CHAS. S. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.**  
August, 1853.  
The Session of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Monday, the 3rd of October.  
The Junior School will open on Friday, the 23rd of September.



SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.

IS THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

MANUFACTORY, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), LONDON.

THIS unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DINNER COVERS, EPERGNEs and CANDELABRA with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(Near the MANSION HOUSE), LONDON.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly-finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main-taining power, 1st size.....	£ 10 0	£ 2 18 0
Ditto, 2nd size.....	7 10 0	3 3 0
Ditto, 3rd size.....	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size.....	9 9 0	3 18 0
Ditto, with the 1st, fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in ten extra holes, 3rd size.....	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL and SONS, 18, POULTRY,

(Near the MANSION HOUSE) LONDON.

**AN APPEAL.**—To all those benevolent persons who desire to promote the best interests of the children of the poor, by affording them a plain secular and scriptural education, free from all sectarian opinions, the following Appeal for aid and sympathy is earnestly submitted.

The town of Crawley, in the county of Sussex, with the adjoining parish of Ifield, contains a considerable population of poor people, generally agricultural labourers, and their families. A few of the parishioners are small farmers and shopkeepers, and a still smaller number of the affluent class reside in the vicinity, some of whom, of independent minds as well as means (also others not resident), have nobly commenced a fund for building Schoolrooms, for poor children in that neighbourhood, which, from peculiar circumstances, have become absolutely needful, as the following particulars will make evident.

About twenty years ago a few charitable individuals took up the cause of the neglected boys and girls who were running the road to ruin for want of education. Leave was kindly granted by the then Lord of the Manor to erect School-rooms on the waste or common, in an healthy and eligible situation, and Stone for the building was given by the parish of Ifield.

Thus encouraged, all parties seemed to be of one heart and one mind in the good cause; the necessary funds were speedily collected, one benevolent individual giving the munificent donation of £200; be it remembered, this money was collected for the especial purpose of forming a School on the liberal but scriptural system of education, free from all exclusive creeds.

The then Clergyman of the two parishes sanctioned the undertaking—the farmers offered their teams to bring stone and other materials to the spot, and a commodious and substantial place was set up, containing a centre cottage for the Master and Mistress, and two wings for the Schools—one for Boys and the other for Girls. An efficient Master was provided, who had been trained on the British system, whose services for nearly twenty years have been highly valued by the Committee and the Subscribers, as he is also beloved by the children. Things thus went on harmoniously for a number of years, and the good effects on the poor children became apparent in the neighbourhood.

The former Incumbent of Crawley and Ifield avoided vexatious interference with the conscientious views of his neighbours; but recently, two clergymen of another stamp have succeeded to these livings, and having attempted to introduce into the Boys' School some objectionable, and, indeed, offensive modes of instruction, which the Schoolmaster could not conscientiously adopt, he was at length forcibly ejected, and the Parsons and their party took possession of the buildings, to which they had contributed nothing, and also the school furniture.

Thus circumstanced, the friends of a system of unsectarian and scriptural education were compelled to seek schoolroom elsewhere, and to put up with the only premises that could be obtained; and here the greatest portion of the children of the original school came with their old master, and others soon followed; the parents perceiving that the education and treatment of their children was greatly to be preferred under the former management.

Three small rooms in a cottage, in a back and unhealthy part of the town, are, at the present time, crowded to excess, to the danger of the children's health; and yet the parents send their children, and the children are pleased to come.

It was a very interesting sight which the writer lately witnessed, of ninety happy, intelligent looking children (boys and girls), belonging to this school, marching in order through the town, under the superintendence of their teachers, carrying implements of amusement in their hands, for a day's recreation, at a benevolent farmer's, about a mile and a half distant.

After the sports of the day were over, the children were all collected on the large lawn, and the weather being very fine, they were seated, in a row, on the grass under the hedge. Here they were regaled with tea and plumcake, which had been liberally provided for the occasion, by the friends of the school and the mistress of the house, whose energetic and admirable talents for promoting the education and comfort of the poor children in this neighbourhood have been many years successfully employed, until the untoward event before hinted at has suddenly clouded her prospects, and brought discouragement to her and those few helpers who are so laudably associated with her.

It would occupy too much space to enter into the particulars of annoyance which they have received at the hands of the opposing party; suffice it to say that the Rector of Crawley has circulated a printed paper through the parish, and had introduced a Catechism into the Girls' School of the most uncharitable character; a few particulars are here adverted to, which prove the necessity of this appeal, and that the ill-feeling which has been excited on the subject does not rest with them. The paper is addressed, "To the parishioners of Crawley," and concludes:—"Your affectionate friend and pastor, whose office it is to watch for your souls, as one that must give account." "The spiritual charge of the parish has been solemnly committed to me by the Bishop," &c.

This, and more to the same purport, he offers as his apology for warning the parishioners (these are his words) "against affording any countenance to the projected new school, either in the case of the richer, by subscriptions, or of the poor, by sending their children to it for instruction." He affirms:—"It will be a schismatical school, and those who aid and abet the Master in any way will be partakers with him in his evil deeds." The Master's moral character and his abilities for his profession he clearly admits.

Notwithstanding this solemn warning, and so much display of assumed authority over the consciences of others, a new School has been opened, and filled with children seeking that course of instruction which their parents prefer for them.

The Catechism above alluded to has inscribed on the cover—"Catechism of the Church," on which inscription is placed a cross, above and below, indicating the source from which it emanates. It is entitled, "A short Catechism for the instruction of the Young in the doctrine of the Holy Catholic Church."

Some of the answers to the questions thus prepared for the children's instruction! are here selected; viz.

"Ordination and Confirmation are administered by laying on of hands of the Bishop, whereby the gift of the Holy Ghost is conferred!"

"We know that Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, in the Church of England, have received this spiritual authority, because their succession can be traced up through all past centuries to their time!"

"The same authority cannot be proved in the case of Dissenting Ministers; neither have their acts any authority from Christ!"

"By thus acting without authority, Dissenting Ministers are guilty of a crime, of sending the body of Christ; which betrays the unity of God!" They are to be compared to the Jews, who were the enemies of God! "They are to be compared to the Jews, who were the enemies of God!" "We must therefore mark Dissenters as them which cause divisions and

offences, contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them."

"The leaders of Dissent are much more to blame than their followers, who should be warned and persuaded, in the spirit of meekness and love, to beware whom they follow." &c. &c.

It has been, for many years, the custom for the meeting of the Crawley Branch Bible Society to be held in the school-rooms; but since the present person has had the control, he has positively refused the use of the rooms for any such purpose.—Query:—Does this marked opposition to so good a cause betray any symptoms of "the spirit of meekness and love" for his flock, which he professes?—or, rather, does it not suggest a caution "to beware whom they follow?"

The object of the present appeal is to show the necessity there was of seceding from the pastor's mode of educating the poor of his flock, and to justify the attempt to establish a more liberal and more Protestant-like system of education for the town of Crawley and its vicinity. The only complete way of permanently obtaining this object is to secure a piece of freehold land in an eligible spot (which may, just now, be had), to be invested in the names of Trustees—a precaution, unhappily, overlooked in the former instance, of which the parson and his friends have taken advantage. A fund has been commenced towards the proposed building, amounting, at present, to £140. A suitable site of land may, at the present time, be purchased; and the building and school fixtures will require a considerable outlay—hence the urgency of this appeal on the attention of the benevolent public.

The following contributions towards the Building have been offered, or already paid, as per Subscribers' list; viz.:

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Broadwood, Esq.....	20	0	0
Joseph Montefiore, Esq.....	10	0	0
H. E. Gurney Esq.....	10	0	0
Mr. Sergeant Allen, Q.C.....	5	5	0
Joseph Compton, Esq.....	5	5	0
William Hackblock, Esq.....	5	5	0
Eleven donations of £5.....	55	0	0
Under £5.....	29	8	0

The Master and Mistress's salaries are provided for (but inadequately) by a few subscribers in the town and neighbourhood, and from the children's pence.

Further Contributions will be gratefully received by John Robinson, Manor House, Crawley; John Knight, Crawley; Isaac Bass, Brighton; Jacob Post, Islington; or by any member of the Crawley British School Committee.

These remarks are not made in any feeling of hostility or resentment—far from it; but purely to show the necessity there was for the movement which the Committee of the Old School have been obliged to take: a measure not of their own seeking, but forced upon them by the circumstances above referred to.

1853.

VIATOR.

RESOLUTIONS passed at the FIFTH

MEETING of DELEGATES from the WESLEYAN METHODIST SOCIETIES, 1853.—At a Meeting of the Delegates from the Wesleyan Methodist Societies, held in the New-Connexion Chapel, Bradford, Yorkshire, on Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, the 12th, 13th, 15th and 16th days of August, 1853—Messrs. W. Gandy, A. Gould, J. Massingham, C. Hardy, F. Lawes, J. Schofield, and J. Cuthbertson, respectively, in the chair—the following, among other, Resolutions were adopted:—

That this Meeting having carefully reviewed the progress of the Wesleyan Reform Movement during the past year, desires to record its devout acknowledgments to Almighty God for the success which has attended it; it also deliberately reaffirms its former decision, "No Secession," "No Surrender," and "No Supplies;" and avows its unflinching determination to prosecute this great enterprise during the coming year, with redoubled energy and perseverance, and to direct its special attention to the 52 Conference Circuits, in which no Reform Organization has been effected.

That in the judgment of this Meeting, the time has arrived when some special and vigorous effort should be made for Ireland; and that it be an instruction from this Meeting to the General Committee, that their most serious attention be directed to this subject, with a view to the appointment of a well-chosen Deputation to that country; and that a similar effort, if practicable, be made for Canada.

That this Meeting pledges itself to raise a sum of at least £5,000 per annum (for ten years, if necessary), towards which the Circuits are desired to contribute a moiety; the remainder to be raised by special Subscriptions; and that the Subscriptions be now entered upon.—[About £900 were at once promised.]

That it be an instruction to the Committee to modify the arrangements which regulate the services of the General Agents, so as to secure a more efficient diffusion of the principles of Wesleyan Reform; and further to consider the propriety of employing a supplementary agency, whose special mission it shall be, by the distribution of tracts and placards especially in Conference Circuits, to prepare the way for the visits of the General Agents, and the promoting of Reform Organization.

That the next Meeting of the Wesleyan Delegates be held in the same town as that in which the Conference may assemble.

THE TEA DUTY IS NOW REDUCED,

and we are enabled to sell Prime Congou Tea at 3s. per lb.; the Best Congou Tea at 3s. 4d.; Rich Rare Souchong Tea, at 3s. 8d.; Good Green Tea at 3s. 4d. and 3s. 8d.; Prime Green Tea at 4s.; and Delicious Green Tea at 5s.

We strongly recommend our friends to buy Tea at our present prices, as Teas are getting dearer. Those who purchase now will save money.

The Best Plantation Coffee is now 1s. per lb.; the Best Mocha 1s. 4d.

Teas, Coffees, and all other goods, sent carriage free, by our own vans and carts, if within eight miles; and Teas, Coffees, and Spices, sent carriage-free, to any part of England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards, by

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY,

TEA AND COLONIAL MERCHANTS,

No. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET,

CITY, LONDON.

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 408.]

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

THE more we reflect upon the course of recent events in China, the more deeply do we become impressed with its stupendous import for the world at large. With successful insurrections we are all tolerably familiar—and a successful insurrection in China must needs be on a scale of magnitude greatly transcending all previous experience. But it is not in the political aspect of this great movement that its chief interest centres. There cannot, we think, remain a reasonable doubt, that the "rebellion," as it is called, is, in reality, an outburst of religious sentiment, as yet very imperfectly instructed, but possessing all the characteristics of a strong vitality. Viewed in this light it becomes intensely interesting.

The facts already ascertained are few, but decisive. It is certain that the leader and soul of the movement which promises so favourable a change for about one-third of the human race, received his first quickening impulse from a collection of tracts written and distributed by Leang-Afah, the first Chinese convert, we believe, of the Protestant mission. It would appear that they contained no very large amount of revealed truth, but sufficient, nevertheless, to fill and subdue the soul of Hung Sew-tsuen. He seems to have cherished it as a heaven-given boon—to have pondered it by day, and dreamt of it by night. In health it was the theme of his inquiries and meditations—in sickness it took the form of ecstatic visions. From the very intelligent and discriminative account of this man, drawn up by Dr. Legge, an abstract of which we give in another column, we draw the conclusion that he is as far from being an impostor as he is from being, in our understanding of the term, a Christian. That his governing motive is a religious one, and that it was kindled by scriptural truth, furnishes, to our thinking, the only key to his subsequent career. It is evident that he laid the basis of his movement in the depths of man's religious nature—that it was as a prophet he gathered strength to become a conqueror—and that, from first to last, his main power over the people has been that derived from his spiritual pretensions. The instruments of his warfare, indeed, are those of an every-day rebel—the object at which it is aimed, and the spirit with which it is instigated, are higher and nobler than can be accounted for by earthly ambition.

A rapidly successful reform, especially of a religious character, always denotes a high state of preparation for it in the people amongst whom it

takes effect. We may safely infer thus much respecting the population of China. It is probable that they have long groaned under their degrading superstitions as a hateful tyranny, and that events of which, at present, we know nothing, have been gradually undermining their faith. A foreign dynasty associated in their minds with a universal corruption of worship must have operated powerfully, and for a long time past, in detaching their sympathies from the established religion of the country. Certain it is, that the new doctrines proclaimed by the insurgents, asserting the Divine unity, denouncing image worship, pouring contempt upon the distinction between "lucky" and "unlucky" days, and enjoining a sterner morality, have been extensively received, and are propagated with extraordinary zeal. We conclude, therefore, that the people were athirst for something far superior to aught that might be found in the dominant superstition. That, at least, had clearly become effete. The old type of religious sentiment in China must have died down to its very roots, and the soil, consequently, have become vacant for the reception of new seed. The Patriots are sowing it broadcast—and, if we may judge correctly from the reports before us, the result is an immense outburst of religious life.

But the conclusion strikes us as very premature, and having no sufficient warrant in the known facts of the case, that this newly-awakened religious life is, in any but the remotest sense, Christian and Protestant. Its outward form is not Roman Catholic, it is true, and, apparently, the Chinese reformers are unable to discriminate between idolatrous worship and "the adoration of the cross." But neither is it what, in this country, would be styled evangelical. As yet, it is but a rude, misshapen, and somewhat fantastic development of a new spiritual idea generated by the contact of a great mind with some fragment of scriptural truth. The unity of God, and the brotherhood of man, constitute the leading points of belief—the forcible overthrow of idolatry, and the law of the ten commandments, the main items of practice. The name of Jesus Christ, as the Son of God, is known and acknowledged—but, hitherto, we suspect, not much beyond the name. Still, it is abundantly evident, that deep emotions of godliness have been excited by the portion of truth already received, and this, in China, is a novelty as startling as it is promising.

Scanty, however, as is the information which has reached us, it will excite the hope of a marvellous future even in the coldest and most unimaginative. We witness now nothing more than the earliest dawn of a new epoch in the history of the human family. China, all at once thrown open to unreserved intercourse with the rest of the world, and already sympathizing, to some extent, with the religious ideas of Europe, cannot but pass through a great and rapid transformation. No insuperable barriers exist to prevent the diffusion of the Christian faith. The Scriptures are already translated into the tongue of the people. The inhabitants are generally quick of intellect—able to read—mild in disposition—industrious in habits—and, to a very limited extent, priest-ridden. Who can say that Free Christianity shall not hereafter find its purest and grandest development in that empire? Who can conjecture what may be the influence of this mighty change upon India? Who can foreshadow, even in fancy, the benefits, material and spiritual, which the human race would derive from the unconstrained and hearty subjection of China to the gospel of Jesus? At

any rate, the vision is not so unlikely to be realized as that it should deserve ridicule. It is now among the possible things of the age. Sanguine natures would class it with the probable. The seed and the soil seem to agree well with each other—and then, what an unbounded extent of soil!

When Dr. Morrison first went out to China, sent thither by the London Missionary Society, many were the gibes of unbelieving men, at the fanaticism which sought the conversion to the Christian faith of the Chinese people. For years he laboured on, apparently without success. One convert, however, rewarded his zeal—Leang-Afah. Years have rolled by since then—and the sagacious, no doubt, supposed that the Chinese mission had been as water spilt upon the ground. And yet out of it has sprung the movement which is now setting the world agape with astonishment, which has probably before this shattered the Manchou dynasty, and thrown open the gates of the Empire to free commercial intercourse, and, possibly, to the elevating influences of Christian truth. Whilst some men were proclaiming here in Europe the approaching extinction of Christianity, one or two of its elementary truths are awakening a new religious life in the East. After all, wisdom is not always with the philosophers—nor is scepticism always safe in its negative predictions. Faith works out larger and better results for humanity than cold calculation—and religion has its laws and its marvels as well as science.

In the present extraordinary state of affairs it is difficult to say what may best be done by us to push forward the good work. But there is one thing which Great Britain ought not to do. She ought not to allow her Indian Government to raise revenue by the sale of opium in China, the use of which is denounced by the Patriots as a breach of the moral law. It were vain for us to think of carrying into China the poisonous drug in one hand, and the gospel of life in the other. We must choose which of the two we will import into the Flowery Empire, for it will not be allowed us to import both. Probably, our churches at home will best perform their duty by insisting upon a rigid compliance with the laws of the new government, and upon a prompt and complete discontinuance of this baleful traffic. This, it seems, is our primary obligation—let us honestly discharge it, and we may all the more readily discover what is next to be done. When we have ceased to do evil, we shall soon learn to do well.

### WORKING ROUND.

SOCIAL bodies are not generally,—like the boats that ply between London-bridge and Westminster,—capable of reversing their course without changing their position. They are not, for the most part, shaped alike at stem and stern; but require to be swung round before they will consent to go up stream instead of down, or down instead of up. Therefore, he who would make the vessel of the State obedient to his idea, must be content, like the man at the wheel, with only a very gradual movement against a dead weight of resistance.

This has been our own attitude these twelve years past. Believing that Church and people, clergy and philosophers, were all wrong, according to "the card"—that in compelling the ungodly to act as if they were religious, and the indifferent to yield reluctantly what earnestness gladly offers, they were drifting with a deceitful current into a dead sea,—we set ourselves to help in



putting the ship about. If we expected, ere this, to have brought her round, we should have been sorely tried by our small success. But we were not presumptuous, and have therefore never been despondent. From time to time, we have gladly and thankfully marked her "wearing," and should rejoice to believe we are even yet in mid seas.

Take, as a sign of our whereabouts, the circumstance here reported:—

"BRAINTREE.—The advantages arising from the judgment of the House of Lords, in this almost interminable church-rate case, have already become apparent in the parish. A voluntary subscription has already commenced towards the repair of the fabric of the church, which is in a most dilapidated condition. We rejoice that the parish enjoys the valuable services of the Rev. John Denis Browne, M.A., the energetic and evangelical vicar, under whose auspices, it is confidently hoped, adequate funds will be raised, with the aid of the public, for the requisite reparations, which, it is apprehended, will approach £1,500. Two years ago, the congregation numbered about eighty, now it exceeds 1,400. The patron (a Congregationalist) has contributed £100, by way of a voluntary subscription, towards the object. The parish, although populous, contains a large majority of poor inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the large silk mills or manufactories in the neighbourhood."

If Braintree takes thus kindly to the Voluntary principle, after eleven years' struggling for the compulsory—if the reparation of a deeply dilapidated church be so cheerfully set about by a people so long divided—how genially may not we expect the new system elsewhere to work? Clearly, as to the maintenance of existing religious institutions, the whole body of English opinion is "working round."

As concerning projected religious or philanthropic efforts, the change is no less decided. Repeated, or rather continuous, experiment has demonstrated at once the impracticability and superfluity of State-supported schoolmasters. The leading organ of general sentiment in this country admits this result, and applies the lesson, with cheerful alacrity, to the case of city missionaries. That tireless knight errant of deflowered religion and suffering humanity, has lately been down to Glasgow, and describes what he saw in the purlieus of the Salt-market under the not inapposite title of "Immortal Sewerage." The light of the police-inspector's lantern disclosed to Mr. Osborne little more than it has disclosed to Charles Dickens, and other explorers of subterranean London. But he saw enough in that midnight descent to furnish the materials of a picture more horrible than any of Fuseli's; and he has displayed them with the hand of a master. He would boldly sink a shaft in this urban hell. He would organize a corps of adventurers hardy enough to confront vice in its darkest dens, and to risk disease in its foulest shapes. He would set up "a ragged church" in the worst streets of the worst neighbourhoods, and have clergymen do duty there at the public expense, and under Government direction—service and sermon being as little sectarian as possible. The *Times* applauds the project, as to its purpose and agency—but objects to the compulsory part of the scheme as "absolutely fatal;" and suggests such alterations of ecclesiastical law as would permit any clergyman or pious layman to "open a small school and a small church for the simplest style of teaching, preaching, and praying," without being compelled to register it as a Dissenting meeting-house. In other words, the *Times* insists that the greatest of the Twelve Labours of philanthropy be left to the voluntary energy of individuals and organizations. It was but a few weeks since we urged the same thing in relation to a similar proposal. We welcome the co-operating advocacy of the *Times*, and take it as a sign of rapidly "working round."

#### DEATH OF THE REV. DR. COX.

It becomes our mournful duty to record this week the decease of the Rev. Dr. Cox, who, after an illness of no very lengthened duration, expired on Monday, September 5th. As one of the earliest friends, and, for the first three years of its existence, a joint secretary of the British Anti-state-church Association, we should be wanting in justice to our departed friend, if we did not offer some token of respect to his memory. And this duty we are able to perform with cordiality, for it was impossible to know Dr. Cox, and not to feel attached to him. His sweetness of disposition, his cheerfulness of spirit, the openness of his character, and his readiness to advance with the times, greatly endeared him to all who enjoyed the pleasure of

his acquaintance. Other men may have excelled him in power, but few have surpassed him in the grace of Christian meekness. In this respect, he resembled the Reformer Melancthon, with whose temper he sympathized, and whose life he wrote. His last days were such as became his whole career—peaceful and loving. He was one of the ornaments of the Baptist body, but was highly honoured by a much wider circle. Having reached a mature age, and finished his Master's work on earth, he quietly received his dismissal, and his spirit, no doubt, rejoices in that "perfect love" which he aimed so successfully to exemplify while here. May his memory be blessed!

#### RELIGIOUS LIBERTY ON THE CONTINENT.

During several days of last week, a conference has been sitting at Hesse Homburg, in Germany, and has resulted in the formation of a provisional committee for the protection of religious liberty. The meeting was attended by a deputation from the Protestant Alliance, consisting of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. McGregor (the Secretary), and Mr. Oliphant; a deputation from the English branch of the Evangelical Alliance, consisting of Sir Culling Eardley, Mr. Brooke, and Dr. Blackwood, clergymen, and members of the committee, and Dr. Steane, one of the Secretaries; a deputation from the French Evangelical Alliance, including Messrs. Frederic and Adolphe Monod, and Dr. Cooke; a deputation from Switzerland, including the President of the Evangelical Alliance at Geneva, and others; Professor Tholuck, who attended at the request of the President of the German Kirchentag, and other gentlemen from Germany. Letters of adherence were also received from Holland, Sweden, and Italy, though deputations were unable to attend.

A basis of action was unanimously agreed upon, including a declaration of the right of all men to the free exercise of conscience, restricted only by the demands of public order and of morality; at the same time limiting the operations of this movement to succouring the persecuted members of the body of Christ—ostensible orthodox Christians holding the common faith of the Reformed Churches. A provisional committee was appointed, of which the English brethren were constituted the executive subcommittee, and arrangements were made for development of plans and increase of numbers during the next few months, with the intention of holding a more numerous assembly on the Continent in 1854. The fundamental resolutions were carefully adopted and passed in English, French, and German; in which languages, and in Italian, the proceedings will be shortly printed.

We understand that the only action of a practical character as yet taken, is at once to institute a local inquiry into the cases of persecution by Protestant Governments in Germany; and to send a deputation from various countries to the German Kirchentag, which meets at Berlin towards the end of September. —*Christian Times*.

ANOTHER CHURCH-RATE VICTORY.—On Friday last a vestry meeting, presided over by the Mayor, was held at the Town Hall, Bridgwater, for the purpose of passing the late churchwardens' accounts, and also for making a rate to defray the expenses of repairing the tower and spire. On the publication of the notice of the meeting the Dissenters issued a large placard, referring to the late decision of the Braintree case, and urging the ratepayers to attend and oppose the rate; in consequence of which the hall was filled to overflowing. The late churchwardens, apprehending a close scrutiny of the accounts, did not attend, and the meeting, in their absence, refused to pass them. A resolution was then proposed, recommending the outlay of a considerable sum, when one of the present churchwardens moved, as an amendment, that no rate be granted for the purpose, which was carried unanimously. The meeting was addressed by several influential gentlemen on the injustice of calling on Dissenters to support a church from which they conscientiously differ, and the following resolution was passed, with only one dissentient:—

That in the opinion of this meeting, the support of any one form of religion, by means of a compulsory tax levied on the community generally, is not sanctioned by the Scriptures, and is alike opposed to the principles of justice and common sense.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE has been postponed from October 4 to October 25, in consequence of other meetings being held about that period.

THE PROPOSED REVIVAL OF CONVOCATION has assumed the formation of an organized society at York, the annual meeting of which was held on Wednesday last. From the speech of the chairman, Mr. Henry Hoare, we gather that the society is rapidly recovering its financial balance, and that its members have increased. The great act of the meeting, however, was to agree to an address to the Convention of the American Church, about to meet at New York in October next, soliciting an expression of sympathy on the part of the Church in America with the Church of England in her desire for the restoration of synodal action.

A DISTINGUISHED CONVERT TO ROMANISM.—On Sunday last the Duchess of Hamilton assisted at mass in the Hamilton Catholic Church, which was fitted up in a magnificent style by means of gifts furnished by her Grace on the preceding evening. The Rev. M. Condon acknowledges, with gratitude, the following princely presents from her Grace; viz.—A statue, Madonna and Child; one set of altar cloths; six vases

with flowers; one magnificent altar cross of solid silver; six large candlesticks, ditto; two cruet-stands and cruets, also of silver; one silver bell; a silver ciborium, monstrance, thurible, and incense-boat and spoon, &c. Her Grace was met at the church door by the Rev. M. Condon, and conducted to her pew in front of the altar; and after mass the choir, with organ, poured forth a *Te Deum* of thanks for the conversion of this princely benefactress of the Hamilton mission. —*Glasgow Free Press*.

SECTARIANISM is lifting up its head at Sydney. In that city a university has been founded and endowed by the local legislature. This, however, does not satisfy Episcopal intolerance. They have got a bishop, and they must have supremacy. So a college "in strict accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England" is to be set on foot, and its promoters have the effrontery to propose that the local legislature shall permanently endow their exclusive establishment!

WHAT NEXT?—An advertisement in the *Times* last week commences thus:—"A distressed clergyman, who is selling his books for bread."

#### Religious and Educational Intelligence.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES AUXILIARY TO THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY has been revived at Sydney, and has subscribed about £360 to the mission cause. Two missionaries are to be sent out as soon as possible from this country to the New Hebrides, who are to be supported by the churches at Sydney. £600 has already been raised for that purpose by Dr. Rose's church and congregation, and the friends of missionary enterprise.

THE FEMALE SCHOOLS IN INDIA, connected with the London Missionary Society, now include upwards of eighteen hundred Hindoo girls. In many of these institutions the children are lodged, boarded, and clothed, as well as taught, under the vigilant and maternal care of the wives of the missionaries. Here, too, they are separated from the polluting associations of heathenism, habituated to industry and order, and trained daily in useful knowledge and mental activity; while the entire system is pervaded by the spirit of piety and love. These efforts of benevolence have been attended with the happiest results—many are now Christian wives, mothers, and teachers, who were nourished in these seminaries.

PROPOSED MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.—A circular, bearing the signatures of Joseph Angus, D.D., President of Stepney College, William Arthur, Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, T. R. Brooke, Rector of Avening, Gloucestershire, has come into our (*Baptist Magazine*) hands, explaining the purposes of a meeting which is to be held in October next. The conference is convened by the Evangelical Alliance, but no one attending it is thereby pledged to the principles or membership of that body. It is proposed that this preliminary conference should be conducted as follows:—I. Devotional exercises. II. Opening paper read, or address given. III. Consideration of the best plan of preparing for, and conducting the ecumenical conference. IV. Condensed view of the entire missionary efforts made by British Christians. V. Free interchange of sentiments on the intelligence thus given. VI. Concluding devotional exercises. The objects are:—I. The promotion of a missionary spirit in the heart. II. The encouragement of mutual interest in, and prayer for, the plans of all engaged in the missionary cause. III. The manifestation of the real unity which exists between all evangelical Protestant churches. IV. An interchange of sentiments for the promotion of the most effectual methods of conducting the missionary work. V. The circulation of authentic intelligence, comprising the entire efforts made by Protestants for the evangelization of the world. The proposed method of conducting the conference is, that it should consist of two kinds of meetings. I. Conference meetings, consisting of—Devotional exercises; paper read, or address given; hearing what has been done; considering the difficulties which have arisen; considering the remedies which can be applied. II. Public meetings—for the diffusion of intelligence of the entire exertions of Protestant missionary societies in the various parts of the world.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The *Gateshead Observer* publishes a lengthened account of the opening of a new Baptist chapel in Bewick-street, of that town, in connexion with the church and congregation worshipping at Tuthill-stairs, said to have been founded in 1650 or 1651. It was in the old Tuthill-stairs chapel that the celebrated John Foster preached during his pastorate. The great essayist was not what we should call, in our day, a "popular preacher;" and it is said that a layman of his flock, one Mr. Shaw, who occasionally occupied the pulpit, was considered by some of the members to be the clever man of the two. But posterity has reversed that judgment. From the old chapel have gone forth many young men into the Christian ministry, of whom not a few have risen to eminence. Some are no more:—of the living we may name the Rev. Dr. Angus, President of Stepney College, son of Mr. John Angus, of Gateshead; the Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, of Tewkesbury, brother of Mr. Henry Angus Wilkinson, of Gateshead; the Rev. Mr. Howison, of Walworth; and the Rev. Henry Angus, of Rugby. The new chapel has sittings for about 800 worshippers, and is well-adapted for its sacred uses—although we cannot commit ourselves to an unqualified admiration of the architectural design. The building comprises a noble room, underlying the whole chapel (but not underground), to serve the purposes of schools, social meetings, &c. It measures 79



feet by 38½. There are also vestries for the pastor and the congregation, class-rooms, and various other accommodations; and every part of the building is well-lighted. The cost, including site, will be about £3,200; and when the old property has been sold, and the subscriptions have been got in, there will remain a deficiency of no more than £500 for some inheritor of Mr. Fishwick's mantle to wipe away. The new Baptist chapel is the near neighbour of the Catholic cathedral of St. Mary, of the "John Knox Church," and of the West Clayton-street Independent chapel. Thus do we see, at the present moment, a general emergence of the non-established churches from their nooks and corners, and an erection of their banners in the open field, and in the broad face of day. Such a movement is not without its significance. There was a meaning in their former obscurity; and if any prescient interpreter, musing upon the change, should behold therein a foreshadowing of the time when all religious denominations shall stand upon the same level in the eye of the law, far be it from us to gainsay the prophecy! The preacher of Wednesday forenoon was the Rev. C. M. Birrell, of Liverpool. The devotional services were conducted by the Revs. A. Reed, J. D. Carrick, and T. Pottenger—the last-named the present respected pastor of the church. His well-studied discourse was listened to with great attention by a numerous congregation. In the evening (the hour being more favourable, on a week-day for public worship) there was a crowded attendance. The Rev. W. Brock, of London, preached an able and powerful sermon. It was one of those discourses from which, although differing in some respects from the preacher's doctrine, every Christian hearer might profit. In the interval between the forenoon and evening services, several of the members and their friends dined together at Wileke's Temperance Hotel, Grey-street—Mr. Pottenger in the chair—Mr. J. L. Angus vice. Several short addresses were made by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Revs. A. Reed, C. M. Birrell, P. L. Miller, Isaac Davies, R. B. Lancaster, and Thomas Cardwell, and Messrs. William Angus, R. B. Sanderson, jun., Henry Angus, — Redford, John Green (architect of the building), George Weatherhead (contractor), and Henry Angus Wilkinson. On Thursday there was a public tea-meeting. This, by the kindness of the Independents, was held in their large room in West Clayton-street (the Berwick-street room being yet unfinished). Notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the weather, there was a very large attendance. The tables were supplied, gratuitously, by the ladies of the congregation. After tea Mr. Pottenger was called to the chair, and a hymn was sung. The Rev. Thomas Cardwell, of Hamsterley, then offered up a prayer; and the Chairman delivered a short address, of a retrospective and prospective character, and thanked the ministers and members of other churches for the sympathy which they had evinced at the present moment—a sympathy which the Tuthill-stairs church would ever be happy to reciprocate.—Mr. Henry Angus, as treasurer, read a financial statement, from which it appeared (as already mentioned) that the cost of the site and building would be about £3,200, and that the estimated deficiency was £600. The Revs. George Bell, R. B. Lancaster, C. M. Birrell, J. C. Bruce, Isaac Davis (Newcourt), addressed the meeting, and were followed by Mr. H. A. Wilkinson, who gave an interesting historical sketch, very acceptable to his audience, in the course of which he referred to the establishment of the Baptist Sunday-school, in 1807 (the second in Newcastle), by the Rev. Richard Pengilly. Mr. James Fife having spoken, Mr. James Potts moved a vote of thanks to the ladies, which was seconded by Mr. R. B. Sanderson, jun., West Jesmond, and passed by acclamation. The proceedings closed with singing and prayer. The pecuniary proceeds of the soirée will be about £20. On Wednesday, the morning collection produced £24 15s.; the evening, £21 13s. There will also be collections on Sunday, after sermons by the Rev. J. E. Giles, of Sheffield.

**PSALMODY.**—The Rev. J. J. WAITE'S LECTURES.—The Rev. J. J. Waite has recently concluded, in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, another course of exercises with instructions in psalmody. Amongst the places visited have been Luton, Tottenham, New College Chapel, and Finsbury Chapel. At the last-named place Mr. Waite alluded to the great change which had passed over the religious assemblies of this country in relation to psalmody in the last twenty years. It had not only been enunciated, but was being generally embodied as a principle, that it is the duty of every congregation, to God, to others, and to themselves, to make distinct and complete provision for instructing themselves in psalmody. The time is coming when, in every congregation, that shall be done. Mr. Waite censured the practice of every denomination, and sometimes congregation, having its own hymn and tune-books, tending to denominationalize and impoverish the psalmody of the people. But this must give way, it was contended, to a wiser and more Christian public sentiment. The free use of the language of Scripture in congregational psalmody was recommended with much earnestness. We are sorry to learn that Mr. Waite's health has been so poor that he has been obliged to suspend his exertions, which have been very great. In his preface to his last principal publication, he says:—

In pursuance of my labours for the improvement of psalmody, I have now travelled twenty thousand miles; lectured gratuitously to about one hundred thousand persons; conducted more than one-third of that number through a course of exercises; issued some thirty or forty thousand copies of class-books, instruction-books, and hallelujahs; distributed many thousand copies of other instructional papers; and, in the form of donations and allowances to congregations, psalmody classes, and Sunday-schools, contributed books of the value of some thirteen or fourteen hundred pounds.

**SURBITON, KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.**—The attention of many Christian friends has been for some years drawn to the new neighbourhood which has sprung up between the town of Kingston and the railway station, the only place of worship being a small district church. The minister and members of the Kingston Congregational church having subscribed a sum of £300 towards the erection of a chapel, placed the matter in the hands of a committee, who invited the Rev. R. H. Smith, of Halesworth, and formerly of Brading, Isle of Wight, to preach upon probation, the Rev. L. H. Byrnes, B.A., kindly lending his pulpit for the occasion. A public meeting of the subscribers was afterwards called, at which resolutions were passed, clearing the way for the action of a new committee of gentlemen, then appointed, who form part of the nucleus of the infant cause, and at whose request Mr. Smith has undertaken the movement. The leading features of the case may be seen in our advertising columns.

**EXTRAORDINARY TEA-MEETING.**—On Wednesday evening last, at the Independent chapel, Bell-court, Milton-street, Cripplegate, a tea was given to forty-five of the aged pensioners of the Tallow-Chandlers' Benevolent Society, by their philanthropic Secretary, Mr. Joseph North. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Isaac Vaughan, of the New Tabernacle, Old street. In the course of his address, the chairman stated that the united ages of the pensioners was about 3,000 years. Several short addresses were delivered, and prayers offered for the spiritual and temporal welfare of all present. A very aged pensioner returned thanks to Mr. North for his kind invitation, on behalf of his brother and sister pensioners.

### Correspondence.

#### CHURCH-RATE WARFARE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MR. EDITOR,—In anticipation of a new and hot campaign against the church-rate system, permit me to suggest the desirableness of simply negating propositions for a rate, instead of meeting them by amendments.

Such a course will save much ill-feeling occasioned by the refusal of a chairman to receive an amendment, and prevent confusion in taking either a show of hands or a poll, while it will fully effect the object in view. It is true that this will not afford an opportunity for putting an Anti-state-church amendment on a vestry minute-book, but the principle of such amendment may be effectively advocated in speeches made, and in tracts distributed, on the occasion.

Let it at the same time be borne in mind, that in the event of an amendment proposing a smaller rate than that moved for being carried, such amendment must be again put as a substantive motion, and may then be rejected.

Yours obediently,

W.

DR. MALAN AND DR. CANDLISH.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Geneva, 27 August, 1853.

DEAR SIR,—I read, to-day only, your number of the 22nd of June, 1853, in which I found an article entitled, "An Edinburgh Pope," in which you state a circumstance connected with my person, when I was visiting Scotland; and this very connexion commands me to require from you the admittance, in your honourable paper, of my remarks on that affair.

I will say nothing respecting to the facts themselves; your statement being correct, there is no occasion for any alteration of it, except, however, about the term "canonical hours," instead of "stated diets," which was the true one. But is it not of my Christian duty to ask from you, a Christian publisher, that you should, absolutely, disavow and disown that title, by which a sincere and faithful minister of Jesus is (against any justice, and in spite of all charitable feeling) branded with a name of lie and infamy? I concede that, most likely, there was a "mistake" in the manner, and perhaps, also, in the very principle of the refusal; but how could we confound a single error, in a servant of Christ and a true brother, with the odious character of the man of sin?

No, dearest sir, it is not allowed to us, the disciples of the Meek One, and who are commanded to "not strive, but to be patient and gentle," to impute to a servant of Jesus any feeling opposed to the teaching of the Holy Spirit.

You will, therefore (I know it), understand fully my demand, when I expect from your sincerity and seriousness that you would never unite my name with such an oblivion of Christ's forbearance. Ah! dear brother, how could we appear before such a Lord if we are found judging one of his members, and hastily charging our brother with any carnal weight of pride!

Pardon, I beg you, but answer, as soon as possible, my most earnest and brotherly requisition.

C. F. MALAN.

P.S. Do not say "it is too late," as never it could be "too late" to repeat the prayer, "Forgive us, as we forgive other men."

[We have given insertion to this letter out of respect to the venerable writer—not that justice required it, for the facts are not disputed. We did not characterise the party concerned in those facts as "the man of sin," but "a Pope." We gave him this description, because, in our judgment, he displayed just those attributes of character for which we condemn the wearer of the tiara. We should like to know why a Roman Catholic brother might not address Dr. Malan, when reviling Pius IX. as "the man of sin," in precisely the same terms of remonstrance as he has addressed to us.]

### THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

The progress of the temperance cause is illustrated by the encouragement it receives in high quarters. A few days ago a band of juvenile abstainers of Grange-mouth, to the number of 150, were received and entertained by the Countess of Zetland at Kerse House. From her statements it appears, that the nobility and higher classes in England are much more favourable to the temperance cause than in Scotland. It is stated that the Earl has built a reading-room at his residence in Yorkshire, and, for the last two years, has had an active missionary engaged to promote the cause.

The following extracts from a letter written by Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., acknowledging the receipt of a number of petitions on the Sunday-traffic question, from Mr. J. Boyes, of Pudsey, will no doubt be read with interest:—

Every day's experience tends more and more to confirm me in my opinion, that the temperance cause lies at the foundation of all social and political reform. It is in vain to seek, by extension of the franchise, or free-trade, or by any other means, to elevate the labouring masses. In fact, their destiny is in their own hands, and they will, as a class, be elevated or depressed in the social scale in proportion to the extent of their virtues or vices. They are, therefore, the truest friends of the working millions, who are labouring in the cause of temperance; and it is a gratifying fact, that the ablest and most persevering of its advocates have been found among their ranks.

A return has been published showing the number of petitions presented to the House of Commons, praying for a law to be passed to close all public houses, and to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks during the whole of Sunday. The return is a curious document. From 1845 to 1853 only 182 petitions of such a character were presented, and they contained 51,567 signatures. In five out of the nine years, the return is "Nil." There had been other petitions, having the diminution of intemperance in view, presented, and the grand total is given as 3,063, with 612,802 signatures. In this class, there were 1,156 for the better observance of the Sabbath, with 219,286 signatures. For diminishing the number of public-houses, 1,021, with 218,280 signatures. For inquiry on intemperance, 75 petitions with 18,205 signatures. For the better regulation of public-houses, 21 petitions with 20,450 signatures. For the suppression of intemperance, 2 petitions with 20,354 signatures. For the suppression of beer-houses, 3 petitions with 1,995 signatures. For the discouragement of beer-houses and shops, 2 petitions with 414 signatures. There were 237 petitions with 10,622 signatures, in favour of Public Houses (Scotland) Bill; 126 petitions with 21,551 signatures in favour of the Sunday Trading Prevention Bill; and 234 petitions with 30,774 signatures, for an alteration of the Beer Act.

Eight or nine States of America have now adopted the Maine Liquor Law.

The frightful prevalence of drunkenness is illustrated in the numerous outrages upon women by their husbands which have, during the past week, disfigured the newspapers. Yesterday's police reports contains no less than three cases of most brutal treatment of poor women by their husbands under the influence of liquor.

#### MR. ROEBUCK AND THE SHEFFIELD CUTLERS.

The Cutlers' Company of Sheffield give an annual banquet on the inauguration of their new Master. They attend church in the morning, partake of luncheon, and dine together in the evening. This year the feast was fixed for Thursday, and Mr. Roebuck had promised to be present. When the news of the railway collision at Hornsey on the preceding evening reached Sheffield, great anxiety for his safety was manifested. He arrived, however, in time to partake of the festivities of the day; but he looked feeble, and bandages about his head gave some idea of the jeopardy he had been in.

The dinner-party mustered about 300 strong. The toasts and speeches were very numerous; the principal orators being Lord Edward Howard, Lord Wharncliffe, the Rev. T. Sale (vicar of Sheffield), Mr. Beckett Denison, Mr. Peto, and Mr. Roebuck. The speeches mainly turned on the great prosperity of the country. Mr. Denison observed that the West Riding is getting rich faster than at any former period—in fact, one of the happiest families in the United Kingdom; and that, while manufacturers are thus prosperous, their agricultural friends are throwing up their caps for joy. Other prominent topics were—the improved relations between masters and men in the matter of strikes; the French alliance; and the necessity of maintaining a defensive attitude towards foreign powers.

Early in the evening, a letter was read from Earl Fitzwilliam, in which the conduct of Russia in the late transactions was severely handled; and the writer stated, that he could not concur in Lord Palmerston's opinion, that the Russians would evacuate the Principalities without a positive stipulation. A phrase in the letter, "The statue of Peace can only be worshipped in the temple of honour," was loudly cheered.

Mr. Roebuck's speech was characterised by his usual conciseness and directness; and was greatly applauded. He began by a reference to his late illness; and asked his hearers to be silent, as he was still weak. "Permit me also, as this is the first opportunity I have had since the late long illness I have suffered, to return my thanks to my constituents for the kindness and generosity with which they have borne my affliction. Not one remonstrance have I had on account of my absence from my duties. But great kindness and sympathy have been shown by my friends, from a conviction that I was absent not willingly, but in spite of



myself." He joined in the general congratulations on prosperity; but added a warning:—

I beg you not to consider me like a Death's-head at a feast, if I warn you, though my friends have said that there is every prospect that this state of prosperity will continue, that still it may cease. It may cease from two causes—from your own conduct, or from the conduct of parties abroad. In a time of prosperity capital increases fast, and with its increase there is felt the difficulty of employing it. Thereupon ensues an increased degree of hardihood and recklessness on the part of those who possess it. We have always seen a time of great prosperity followed by adversity, because the recklessness I have spoken of has led to unfounded speculation, and that to ruin. These are ominous warnings, and not agreeable, but they are honestly and sincerely given by me, and I hope will not fall on inattentive ears.

On the other of these two topics he spoke at great length and with visible emotion:—

I cannot look around me without participating in the feeling of Lord Fitzwilliam, expressed in his letter. To be prepared for war is the best preservation of peace. I was present at the great Peace meeting the other day—the meeting of the fleet of England. Depend upon it, that meeting had more to do with the maintenance of peace than all the meetings you can collect of persons who profess to be the promoters of peace. The man who bears an injury tamely is he on whom all the bullies around him will fasten; and if you give the world to understand that you will submit to insults and injuries, every bully in Europe will heap them upon you. But that day gave the world to understand that England was prepared; and, believe me, it was a glorious sight, not merely because it showed our efficient means of defence, but the things which we saw marked—proudly marked—the wonderful power in men of pure intellect to govern matter. We saw a magnificent vessel marching against wind and tide without the semblance of motion but her progress onward. No propulsive power was seen, but, in the poet's phrase, she seemed to "walk the waters like a thing of life," and to dare the elements to stop her. That great steam fleet was the great curator of peace in Europe; and, depend upon it, it is no wise economy to cut down our means of defence. No man loves peace better than I do, but peace is to be obtained only by making other people respect you. They will not respect you if they do not fear you; and England, to be respected, and maintain peace, must be feared. It is useless to blink the question; it is idle to waive it. We are bound by the responsibilities of our position to act for you; and, depend upon it, you will never find me hesitate to give means to defend peace by maintaining the army and navy. This may not be popular, but, depend upon it, it is wise. If you are looking to your own interests you will listen to what I tell you, for your prosperity is dependent on the conduct of parties abroad. We are told—I have heard it to-night—that our great ally on the present occasion is France; but do you suppose that France would have been our ally if she had believed that we would bear insult? No—the insult would have been given; if borne it would have been repeated, and we should not have been a great people long. We are a great people, and we have the responsibilities of a great people. On England, at the present time, are centred the hopes of liberty throughout the world. In this corner of Europe liberty has now its refuge and home. If England were broken down, Belgium would follow; Sardinia would be nothing; the despots of Europe would walk over the whole; and liberty, freedom, and constitutional government would take refuge in that great Republic which emanated from you. But, having confidence in the spirit of our country, believing that you are what your ancestors were, I believe in the future of England. I look to it as the great harbinger of civilization. The world looks to it for the benefit of mankind; and depend upon it, that it requires you to maintain the glory—though that is a hard word to use—the honour, and the liberties of England. If her liberties were broken down, Europe would be prostrate; civilization would be hurled backward, instead of progressing; and we should not be, what we are, worthy descendants of our great predecessors.

Mr. Peto was more peaceful and commercial in his anticipations:—"They saw in France indications of a desire on the part of the Emperor to consolidate his own power by making freedom of exchange contribute to the prosperity of his empire. What would be the effect upon the trade of Sheffield if files, iron, and cutlery, should be admitted at a nominal duty into France, and the wines of France on similar terms into England? Europe was becoming indoctrinated with the principles of Free-trade; and when they looked at the fact that the United States contained a third less people than France, he need not point to the great hope it afforded to Sheffield when France should consult her true interests."

Towards the close of the meeting, the Master Cutler, in his capacity as Mayor, combated the statement that Sheffield cutlery had degenerated of late in excellence. If some American manufacturers beat Sheffield, it was because some Sheffield men use bad steel, while the Americans used the best. It was not in workmanship, but in the use of the best material, that the Americans excelled.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

### THE SCARCITY ON THE CONTINENT.

The French Government have become seriously alarmed by the scarcity. They have endeavoured for several weeks past to sweep the corn markets of Europe at any cost; they have operated to such an extent that prices have already risen from 10 to 20 per cent.; and one of the first consequences of this attempt to buy up corn with the money of the State has been to discourage the natural operations of trade. According to the quotations of flour on the 1st of September, the price of bread should have been fixed for the ensuing fortnight at 90 cents, the loaf of two kilogrammes (above 4lb.), instead of 80 cents., which had been the rate in August. But an intimation was conveyed *par ordre supérieur* to the syndicate of the bakers that, by the imperial will of Louis Napoleon, 80 cents.

was the maximum price at which bread should be sold in Paris, and that the bakers were accordingly to sell their bread at that price, even though they suffered a loss, which would hereafter be made good by the Treasury. The bakers grumble much.

The Council-General of the Hérault (Michel Chevalier), at the risk of being thought to infringe the rule laid down at the beginning of the present session, that the Councils-General were not to trouble themselves about politics, has voted unanimously two resolutions—one calling upon the Government to abolish the sliding-scale, and the other praying for a thorough revision of the tariff, with a view to the gradual and entire abolition of all import duties upon raw materials, and to large reductions in the duties upon manufactured articles. The Council-General of the Hérault distinguished itself by a series of Free-trade resolutions last year.

The *Concorde* of Rheims speaks of "incendiary proclamations" on the subject of subsistence having been placarded in that city.

At Rennes, on Monday last, a great crowd of people, principally women, assembled in front of the Hotel de Ville, to remonstrate with the Mayor on the subject of the price of bread. The Mayor promised to do all in his power to reconcile the wants of the working-classes with the exigencies of the situation.

Letters from Marseilles of the 31st ult. announce the arrival in that port of several vessels laden with wheat from Odessa. By the latest accounts wheat has fallen considerably in price at Rouen and Lille, and likewise at Villeneuve, Astaffort, Marmande, and Moissac, in the Lot et Garonne.

In Belgium there is also cause for disquietude. At Brussels crowds assemble in the Corn-market, though their demeanour is peaceable. They complain of the high price of provisions. Prices were falling. The impression prevails that many secret "agents," natives of France, are at present in that country anxious to provoke disturbances. In consequence of the high price of corn, popular discontent is openly manifested in the important city of Liege, and the authorities have forbidden all assemblages in the public streets of more than five persons, and have ordered all the *cafés, estaminets*, and other places of public resort, to be closed at nine p.m. Inflammatory placards of a very violent description are affixed to numerous buildings in Ghent. A numerous signed petition is to be sent to Verviers (the Leeds of Belgium), to the Minister of Finance. It states that the bad harvests of Belgium, France, Greece, Germany, and Italy, and the consumption of corn by the "masses of voracious consumers" now armed by the despotic powers, threaten to bring about a crisis in the kingdom.

All import duties on grain are suspended in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies till next year.

Marshal Radetzky has issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of grain from Lombardy until further notice.

The Roman people complain bitterly of the enormous prices of the necessities of life, and of the heavy taxes. The Government is accused of not having taken the necessary measures to keep off the threatening dearth. In the immediate neighbourhood of Rome, the Pope was not long since deeply wounded by the behaviour of the populace which surrounded his equipage, and in the midst of loud cries and noisy complaints at the dearth of provisions attempted to toss a loaf into the carriage. On the 16th, twenty-six young men, of good family, were arrested in the neighbourhood of Piazzoli, on suspicion of harbouring an intent to make an attempt on several temporal and spiritual dignitaries. Six men, armed with daggers, were arrested on the 15th, in the Piazza Colonna, while the anniversary of Napoleon was being celebrated.

In consequence of the obstruction of the Sulina mouth, not less than 1,000 vessels will be wanted for the transport of the enormous quantities of corn which hitherto have not been able to cross the bar. Business in Odessa was brisk, and prices are still looking up. Corn is continually in demand for Italy and France, and there are large arrivals of grain from Ghourka.

### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The news respecting the Turkish difficulty is extremely meagre. If there be any truth in the following paragraph, Russia is not likely to derive much advantage from a winter occupation of the Principalities:—

The troops have already suffered to a prodigious extent from the climate. The price of provisions in Bucharest has quintupled, and the military hospitals are encumbered with the sick. In a few weeks the rains will have converted the country for the most part into a pathless swamp, and it will become equally difficult to withdraw the army and to keep up the necessary supplies, for the stores of the country are already exhausted. At this time of year, and with the Danube between the two camps, neither the Russian nor the Turkish army could attack its antagonist with effect. It may be doubted whether there is any military advantage in the occupation of such a position, and the Russian Generals are said to have given evident indications of a desire to withdraw from their miserable cantonments.

Prince Gortschakoff was inspecting the line of the Danube when he received the despatches informing him of the Sultan's acceptance of the Vienna Note. He returned immediately to his head-quarters, and sent couriers in various directions. The Russian officers expect the immediate evacuation of the Principalities.

It is said that the two Hospodars have promised to support one another if, the crisis once over, the Sultan should attempt to punish them for their conduct.

Colonel Ruff is said to have brought from Constan-

tinople to Vienna an autograph letter of the Sultan's, thanking the Emperor of Austria for his good offices in the dispute with Russia. The Emperor, on the other hand, is reported to have written to the Sultan urging his prompt acceptance of the Vienna Note, and threatening to withdraw from the intervention in case of further delay.

The Turkish Ambassador at Vienna, Arif Effendi, was to meet the Russian Ambassador on the 31st ult. This meeting is considered the most striking proof or the termination of the difficulties between Russia and Turkey.

An improved state of public feeling prevails in Servia, and there is not now any fear of disturbances. A traveller has been arrested at Sovendria, and papers and pamphlets exciting to sedition against Prince Alexander and the Sultan have been found upon him.

The following is the Vienna note, with the alterations suggested by the Sultan. The words proposed to be omitted are printed in Italics, and the words to be substituted are appended at foot:—

His Majesty the Sultan, having nothing more at heart than to re-establish between himself and his Majesty the Emperor the relations of good neighbourhood and perfect amity, which have unfortunately been weakened by recent and disagreeable complications, has betaken himself diligently to the task of seeking means whereby to efface the traces of these various incidents.

The Sublime Porte is happy to be able to communicate to his Excellency Count Nesselrode a supreme Iradé, which gives publicity to the result of those labours. *If the Emperors of Russia have on all occasions evinced their active care for the maintenance of the immunities and privileges of the orthodox Greek church, within the limits of the Ottoman Empire; the Sultans, on their part, have never refused to (1) confirm them anew by solemn acts which testify their old and enduring benevolence towards their Christian subjects.*

His Majesty the Sultan Abdul Medjid, now reigning, is animated by the same sentiments, and—desirous to give to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia a personal proof of his sincere friendship—he has listened to nothing but his unbounded confidence in the distinguished qualities of his august friend and ally, and has condescended to take into serious consideration the *representations* (2) of which his Excellency Prince Menschikoff has been made the medium of communication to the Sublime Porte.

The undersigned has in consequence received orders to declare by these presents that the Government of his Majesty the Sultan will remain faithful to the letter and the spirit of the stipulations in the treaties *Kuscuik, Kainarji* (3), and *Adrianople*, relating to the protection of Christian worship (4); and that his Majesty considers himself bound in honour to cause to be respected, now and in future, the enjoyment of spiritual privileges, which have been conceded by the august ancestors of his Majesty to the orthodox Church of the East, and which are now confirmed by him; and, moreover, to make the Greek ritual participate, in an equitable spirit, in the *advantages conceded to other Christians by any convention or special ordinance* (5).

As the Imperial firman which has just been granted to the Greek patriarch and clergy, and which contains the confirmation of their spiritual privileges, will of course be regarded as a new proof of those generous sentiments—and as, moreover, the promulgation of this firman affords a guarantee which will dispel for ever all fear with regard to the ritual which is the religion of H.M. the Emperor of Russia, I am happy to be charged with the duty of making the present intimation. As for the guarantee of the future, nothing will be altered in the visitation of Jerusalem; it is regulated by the firman issued by the Hatti Humayon, on the 15th of the month of Rebbi Ulakir, 1268 (February, 1852), and explained and confirmed by the firmans of —, and the intention of H.M. the Sultan is to cause his sovereign decision to be enforced without any alteration.

The Sublime Porte, moreover, promises spontaneously that no modification will be introduced in the established state of affairs without a previous understanding with the Governments of Russia and France, and without prejudice for the various Christian communities.

In the event of the Imperial Court of Russia making such a request a proper locality will be assigned in the city of Jerusalem, or its environs, for the erection of a church set apart for the celebration of divine service by Russian ecclesiastics, and of an hospital for the indigent or sick pilgrims of the same nation.

The Sublime Porte engages to subscribe a formal document to this effect, which will place these pious establishments under the especial supervision of the general consulate of Russia in Syria and Palestine.

(The undersigned, &c.)

(1.) The Sultans have never ceased to keep watch on the maintenance of the immunities and privileges of this worship and this church in the Ottoman empire, and to confirm them anew by solemn acts, which attested, &c.

(2.) The communication.

(3.) Of Kutshuk and Kainardji, confirmed by that of Adrianople, relating to the protection of Christian worship by the Porte.

(4.) And to notify that H.M. the Sultan.

(5.) In the advantages granted, or which shall be granted, to other Christian communities of Ottoman subjects.

### NORTH AMERICA.

According to advices from New York, her Majesty's steamer "Devastation" had captured the fishing schooner "Starlight," but she had been released on payment of costs, and a promise from the captain that he would not fish within the British boundary again.

Some intelligence has been received respecting the Japan expedition. Commodore Perry was at Shanghai on the 18th of May. He reports all well with his squadron, and was to depart soon for Japan, leaving one of his vessels on the Chinese coast for the use of the American Commissioner, should he have occasion for its services. Advices had been recently received at Shanghai from Japan. The Japanese were making preparations to receive the squadron in a friendly manner, although they were at the same time increasing and strengthening their fortifications. *Dutch*



officials are understood to be the parties through whom the Commodore will be expected to make his salaam to the Japanese authorities.

The "Lady Suffolk," slaver, has been allowed to escape from a Mexican port, and has sailed on her errand of death to the slave coast. It is not doubted that a complete *entente cordiale* on the subject exists between the Governor-General and Santa Anna; otherwise this clipper slaver could not have put into the port of Laguna de Terminos, nor stayed there whole weeks, preparing for another piratical voyage. The Mexican official journal openly proclaims the necessity of an alliance between Spain and Mexico.

On the other hand, the *Washington Union* (the official journal) has recently had several articles on the alleged proposal of the British Government to import a large number of Africans into Cuba to serve a term of apprenticeship, and then abolish slavery altogether. This plan the *Union* contends would provoke a servile war, and would meet with the determined opposition of the United States Government.

There seems to have been a sad fatality attending the New York Exhibition. A letter from that city, dated August 24, says:—"All the English commissioners have sailed except Professor Wilson, and the mission of those who have gone has been nearly a failure. No one of the departments of the Crystal Palace on which they were to bestow their special attention was complete at the time expected. Mr. Dilke sailed last Saturday, his stay being shortened by illness in his family at home. Professor Wilson is thus left alone, and, although after his return from his western explorations he has been constantly occupied in the Palace, yet his special department is still very incomplete.

It is stated that the Hon. Carol Spence, of Maryland, is to be Minister to Constantinople.

A contemplated insurrection of the slaves in Nottingham County, Virginia, had been discovered and suppressed. They intended murdering all the white inhabitants of the place.

#### THE PLAGUE CITY OF THE WEST.

Three thousand eight hundred and thirty-six persons had, from the 14th of May to the 13th ult., fallen victims to the yellow fever in New Orleans! The disease was still on the increase. The deaths at New Orleans on the 21st from it were 270, and for the week, 1,350, and from other causes, 230. It had also broken out at Baltimore and Cumberland; at Natchez, with a population of only 5,000, the deaths had been upwards of 300 from the same cause.

The details of the ravages of the dreadful pestilence in the Crescent City are perfectly shocking. People were dying at the rate of 200 a-day; and as the "unacclimated" population amounts to about 30,000, of whom a half are not expected to escape, one writer was speculating on the proximate cessation of the fever for lack of victims! The recklessness in the streets and cemeteries was hideous; some two hundred bodies lying unburied at one time, festering in the hot sun; a guinea a day offered to grave-diggers; negroes and convicts set to work, who, in the polluted atmosphere, could only sustain their courage with copious draughts of brandy; and at the gates and among the dead, oaths, jests, and horrid laughter. One who visited the scene justly describes it in a journal under the title of "Down among the dead men." Balls and regattas were announced, as if no pestilence walked abroad. The *Picayune*, one of the local papers, contains an advertisement as follows:—"We are requested to say that persons desirous of obtaining the services of a minister during the prevailing sickness can be accommodated by leaving their address at Mr. J. Golding's house in Hercules-street, corner of Felicity, First District."

A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* describes how on one day there were fifty bodies unburied, which gradually accumulated to nearly a hundred—the decomposition of which caused the coffins or boxes to burst open. When called upon, the mayor said he had no authority; the street commissioner had no authority; and the resident citizens of the Fourth District could not find any one who did have any authority.

The mayor, however, took the responsibility to send the chain-gang—say about ten slaves—who are chained by the leg, and work in the streets and markets during the day, and at night are locked up in the workhouse. They went to work to dig graves, but, being prisoners, and not having any hope of reward or compensation to inspire them with energy, they worked slow enough. Mr. Kinshedt, the chairman of the cemetery committee of the board of health, went up at seven o'clock in the evening; at that time he says there were eighty bodies uninterred; that he found the chain-gang about leaving, and that he offered five dollars an hour for men to work, but could not get them. He states, by promises to the chain-gang of a good supper and plenty of liquor, that he induced them to go to work again. They worked all night, and this morning all but fifty had been buried. I visited the ground this afternoon. Some squares distant, the odour from the bodies was very offensive. On arriving at the gate of the cemetery, the first thing which attracted my attention was an old negro woman stationed at the very gate of the cemetery, selling apples, peaches, pies, cakes, ice creams, and beer. I found the chain-gang at work digging trenches, about 18 inches deep and about 50 feet long; into those the coffins were crowded, six abreast; lime was then thrown upon the coffins, and dirt piled upon them. The tops of the coffins were from five to eight inches above the level of the ground. There were about twenty coffins, or, I should say, bodies, to be buried when I left, but, as the trenches were dug, and the chain gang had only to place the bodies into them, and cover them with earth, they would soon get through. The negroes were all drunk, and they would let the coffins fall several times before getting them into the trenches. I will leave it to the imagination of your readers as to the scene presented at this cemetery, without attempting to describe it.

The *New Orleans Delta* does attempt to describe it,

but it is too repulsive for quotation. One circumstance frightfully illustrates the moral condition of this city of vice and slavery:—

No sound was there of sorrow within that wide Gehenna. Men used to the scent of dissolution had forgotten all touch of sympathy. Uncouth labourers, with their bare shock heads, stood under the broiling heat of the sun, digging in the earth; and as anon they would encounter an obstructing root or stump, would swear a hideous oath, remove to another spot, and go on digging as before. The fumes rise up in deathly exhalations from the accumulating hecatombs of fast coming corpses. Men wear at their noses bags of camphor and odorous spices—for there are crowds there who have no business but to look on and contemplate the vast congregation of the dead. They don't care if they die themselves—they have become so used to the reek of corruption. They even laugh at the riotings of the skeleton Death, and track jokes in the horrid atmosphere where scarcely they can draw breath for utterance.

One of the local papers says:—Deducting our native population and those who have had the fever and become acclimated, we should regard it as a large figure to fix the unacclimated at 30,000 at the breaking out of the fever. Of that number at least 3,000 have already been buried, and every day adds 200 more to the ghastly record. Should it continue in the same ratio, this frightful number will be swelled to 5,000 by the 1st of September, which is usually the date when the epidemic begins its ravages in our city. For the week ending on the 7th of August its victims were 1,000. That for the week now passing will be as large; and thus, unless some sudden and unlooked-for change occurs, the month of August will be held ever memorable in our annals for the largest proportionate mortality which has ever occurred in the history of pestilences. It will equal the violence of the Black Plague of the 14th century, and exceed that of the Plague of London in 1665. The latter has been regarded as the severest pestilence of modern times; and yet, out of a population of 500,000, it only slew 60,000 in one year, whereas the present epidemic is destroying at the rate of 4,000 per month, out of a total population of not over 80,000, and of a population liable to the disease of not over 30,000.

The epidemic is spreading up the Mississippi valley in all directions, and general alarm is felt throughout the south. It has been a tropical summer all over the American continent.

The fever was still prevalent at Port-au-Prince on the second ult., and had caused the death of a young missionary, who accompanied the Rev. Mr. Judd from New York. The latter gentleman was attacked by the epidemic, but recovered. Dates from Sierra Leone to the 15th ult. state that the officers and crews of several British vessels had died of yellow fever, and that the coast was very unhealthy, owing to frequent heavy rains.

The report of the city inspector of New York for the week ending August 20 shows that 969 deaths occurred in the city last week, of which upwards of 400 may be traced to the effects of the extreme heat. The weather had become much cooler.

#### THE COLONY OF NATAL.

This rising colony, after a period of great prostration, and the loss of many of its inhabitants seduced by the gold mania, appears to be recovering its prosperity. The great want of Natal at the present time is capital. A respected correspondent, in sending some extracts from a recent letter, notices that Natal possesses one of the finest climates in the world, a population not to be excelled for respectability and plodding industry, with a good sprinkling of Nonconformist sentiment; but that the colony suffers grievously from misgovernment. The following extract describes the commercial state of the colony:—

I am happy to say that things seem generally brightening up. Sugar planting is on the increase. Thompson, a merchant at Algoa Bay, who has a good deal of land here, has sent his son up, and is going right a-head. Another capitalist has lately bought a property here, and intends sugar growing; there is also a great deal of arrowroot growing in small patches. There will not be much manufactured this year, as the "roots" are wanted to plant again; but next year we may expect it to tell. We are now shipping a great deal more produce (mealies, &c., to the Cape and Mauritius) than ever we have done before. We are also getting a good supply of bacon, which I hope we shall be able to find a market for; we are sending a little down to the Cape as a trial.

The same writer complains that members of the local government seem to think only of making snug places for themselves, and urges that representative institutions should be granted to Natal as a cure for colonial misgovernment. He goes on to speak of religious matters:—

Our chapel (the Congregational chapel) affairs do not look very flourishing. We want a better chapel in a good situation very much. I feel satisfied our preaching would draw people if we could show a little better face. Our Sunday-school is the most flourishing part of the affair; it continues to increase. We are expecting by the next steamer a quantity of books which we ordered some months since from the Sunday-school Union. I should tell you that two or three of our congregation are much in favour of accepting a grant of land from Government to build our chapel on, but those amongst us (and we are the majority) who have been cradled in Dissent say, No, no, we will not touch the unclean thing in any shape or form. We see Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and all but Independents and Baptists, running to the rulers for patronage and support, and as a consequence, we hear of such things as Bishop schools. We must stand out against the principle, however much we may suffer from it.

The complaint of misgovernment is confirmed in an address we have received "To the editors and proprietors of the British Press," urging the claims of Natal to representative institutions, condemning the suspension of Judge Cloete by Lieutenant-Governor Pine, without any public reason or adequate cause,

in opposition to the public feeling, and, indeed, of the Cape newspapers. The officials are described as being as meddlesome as they are proud and indolent, and hostile to the best interests of the colony.

Our colony (says the address) has hitherto been treated like a plant forced into premature growth and bearing. The natural resources and advantages of Natal, derivable from eliciting and cultivating the good common sense of the people, have been left unexplored and undeveloped. How long, permit us to ask, is this state of things to continue? How long are official butterflies and gnats to gad about or torment the public at the expense of the colony? Are we to be goaded to desperation as the colonists of America were forced into republicanism?

#### LATEST FROM MADAGASCAR.

We are glad to find from a letter received from the Rev. W. Ellis, who, with the Rev. Mr. Cameron, was sent as a deputation to Madagascar by the London Missionary Society, that the unfavourable intelligence from that island, copied from a Cape paper into our last number, was somewhat overdrawn. It appears that the parts were not yet opened; but the Queen's claim to compensation has been reduced from 15,000 to 10,000 dollars. That amount has already been raised by the merchants of the Mauritius, who have sent a vessel to Tamatave with a memorial, signed by 240 of the merchants, and a letter from the President of the Chamber of Commerce, begging that the ports may be opened. The vessel is to wait twenty days, to bring back the answer from the Queen. Mr. Ellis fully believed that the renewal of intercourse with the island, both commercial and religious, was only "a question of time." Messrs. Ellis and Cameron had obtained permission to go as passengers, and were to sail on the 10th of July. Their purpose is, on arriving at Tamatave, to address a joint letter to the Queen, asking permission to proceed to the capital, to pay a friendly visit, to see how those things in which Mr. Cameron was engaged are going on, and to talk about other things that may be for the good of the country, stating that they wish to stay one year, or till the next good season. Should permission be granted, they will proceed to the capital, and act as circumstances dictate.

The intelligence from Madagascar is necessarily confused and piecemeal. It does not appear that the laws against Christianity were actually repealed, though it is believed their execution has been, to a great degree, suspended. The Prince, it appears, is only third in rank and authority—the Queen being first, and her high officers next. The Prince is not Commander-in-Chief of the army, but first officer of the Palace. The son of the late Rainiharo is Commander-in-Chief, having been appointed, it is said, through the influence of the Prince, who is regarded as his personal friend. There were general reports, but no official information of the desire to renew the trade and cultivate the friendship of England. Letters from the capital speak of the great increase of the Christians in Madagascar, of their having not fewer than seven places (houses) in the capital, where they met during the night, for worship, for administering baptism, and for celebrating the Lord's Supper; and that they have access, it would appear, without difficulty, to the Prince, at his house within the precincts of the Palace:—

There are, also (continues Mr. Ellis), letters from Prince Ramanga, a nephew of the Queen, and cousin of the Prince, requesting that Bibles, Testaments, and smaller books may be sent to him at the capital, and naming the agent at Tamatave, to whose care they may be sent. Further, we learn from one of the merchants here (St. Louis), that his correspondent at the capital informed him that, in the end of the last year, a large meeting was held, attended by the chiefs from many of the provinces, at which the desirableness of changing the system of exclusive restriction, and inviting foreigners to renew their trading relations with Madagascar, was discussed, and, though not agreed upon, yet was so strongly urged, that the decision was adjourned, and another meeting on the subject was to be held in March last. There is no account of any recent persecution, or arrests and punishments on account of religion; only as to the afflicted state of those in bonds and slavery. The prohibitions of Christianity, and censures of those professing it, appear to be still put forth, but not followed by any actual punishment. Looking at the whole of the information we now possess, from a missionary point of view I cannot resist the conviction that, though the state of things in Madagascar is different, and, indeed, unfavourable as compared with the hopes and expectations cherished respecting it when I left England, yet there are not a few indications that the state of feeling and opinion respecting Christianity are tending towards its toleration, if not open admission and approval.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The city of Thebes in Greece has been almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake.

The cholera prevails at Hamburg. There appears to have been from 160 to 180 cases; about two-thirds of which have proved fatal.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has forbidden the collection of monies towards defraying the expenses of a proposed monument to Gioberti.

Lieutenant Schwartz, the Commander of the brig "Ussaro," who has become notorious by the Kossta affair, has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

Sickness prevails amongst the fleets in Besika Bay, and a return to Malta or Smyrna Bay was shortly expected. All the letters written by the English naval officers to their friends were in that sense.

The Governor of the Bahamas, John Gregory, Esq., died of fever on July the 29th. He was highly respected. He was brother of the late Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh.

The inhabitants of San Francisco, after a course of lectures by Mr. Speer, a returned missionary from



China, raised 15,000 dollars for the erection of a suitable building for the Chinese mission.

A great many natives of the Tyrol, who have become converts to Protestantism abroad, have, on their return to their own country, petitioned for the *Indigenat*. The local authorities forwarded the petitions to the Government, which rejected them.

The Church of Rome has, at present, its hands full of difficulties. It is at odds not only with the heretical Governments of Baden and Prussia, and the liberal Catholic Government of Piedmont, but with the Jesuit-ridden Government of Bavaria.

The Madrid journals announce that the appearance of the comet has excited great alarm in that city, as it is considered "a symptom of Divine wrath, and a presage of war, pestilence, and affliction for humanity."

Some days ago, a priest known at Genoa for his democratic opinions died—rumour said, of poison. At his funeral last week, there was a grand demonstration; the people in crowds following the corpse in procession.

Mississippi, one of the repudiating States, has shown some signs of reform. The High Court of Appeal has decided that the State is liable for the Union Bank Bonds, issued in 1838, and subsequently repudiated. The Bonds are in amount only £1,000,000 sterling.

The King of Naples has ordered the Railway from Naples to Brindisi to be commenced; but he has directed that no Englishman, either directly or indirectly, is to have any connexion with its making, or in the manufacture of the *matériel* to be employed.

The Duke of Brunswick has decreed that henceforth criminals shall be beheaded with an axe, and in a closed place, in presence of the public prosecutor, a deputation of the Tribunal, a priest, the prisoner's counsel, and twelve persons chosen from among the representatives of the commune.

The *Times* has been officially prohibited throughout the Spanish dominions, for discussing "institutions" and other inconvenient subjects—among others, no doubt, questionable, but officially patronized and share-jobbing railway projects. The highest compliment that Spain could pay to an English journal.

Love at first sight is not often a royal experience. But according to a continental paper the Emperor of Austria saw the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria at a ball at Ischl, was charmed, requested to be allowed a few minutes' conversation with her after the ball, and returned with the Princess leaning on his arm, presenting her to the company as the future Empress of Austria.

David Wilson, an old soldier of the American Revolution, recently died at Indiana, at the age of 107. He had had five wives, and was the father of forty-seven children. In his hundred-and-fourth year he mowed an acre per day of heavy timothy grass. "His frame was not supported by ribs, as the frames of ordinary men are, but an apparently solid sheet of bone supplied their place."—*American Paper*.

The Court of Assizes of the Aude has been engaged in trying a frightful case of poisoning. A young woman and her male paramour poisoned the husband of one and the wife of the other, by means of arsenic. The jury discovered extenuating "circumstances," though none are apparent from the account of the trial; and the wretches were condemned to twenty years' imprisonment.

On the anniversary of the *fête* of the French Emperor, a grand banquet was given at the French Embassy at Athens. All the members of the diplomatic corps, and the officers of the French ships of war in port, were present. The health of the Emperor was proposed by M. Païcos, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; and the toast of the Empress was given by the British Minister, Mr. Wyse.

Baron de Richmond, one of the many *soi-disant* Louis the Seventeenth, has just died in an obscure corner of a distant department of France. He was, however, the most notable of all those modest pretenders, and his claims were recognised by a considerable portion of the Legitimist party. Ten members of the old noblesse were so convinced that he was really the Dauphin of France, that they clubbed together to assure him an annuity of 12,000 francs, which he regularly received up to the day of his death.

The mitigation of martial law in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces would seem to be merely nominal. Not only political offences, but murder and cognate offences, may still be referred to military courts. The political police, too, is still to be left to the military authorities. The seats of the military tribunals for Lombardy are Milan and Mantua; for the Venetian territory, Verona and Udine. Radetzky continues at the head of affairs. The *Milan Gazette* of the 28th ult. publishes a notification of the Lieutenant of Lombardy, Strasoldo, laying an additional tax on the country to make up for the deficiencies in the budgets of 1852 and 1853.

At last the first step to a cheap-rate system of oceanic Transatlantic postage has been taken. On the 4th of August a convention was entered upon between the Government of the United States and that of the Hansetown of Bremen, in the shape of an additional paragraph to the postal convention of 1847, between the same Governments, that hence letters conveyed by the steamers running between Bremen and New York will only be charged half the former amount or postage,—that is, 10c. instead of 20c. for the simple weight. Newspapers, up to the weight of 3oz., will be charged 2c., and magazines, &c., 1d. per oz. Bremen, at the same time, has left it open to all the States of the German-Austrian Postal Union to participate in the benefits of this convention, under the condition that they will reduce the rate of postage to and

from Bremen to the amount of two Prussian groschen, a sum not wholly equal to 2½d. It is beyond doubt that every single State of the Union will avail itself of the opportunity.

News has arrived of a second wreck near Port Phillip Heads. The disaster seems to have originated in the obstinate temerity of the master. The "Sea" left Liverpool in February, for a three years' voyage; with twenty-six hands on board, and the master's wife—Mrs. McKay. On the 31st May the "Sea" was anchored near Shortland Bluffs. The chief mate hailed Captain Taylor, of the Queen's ship "Boomerang," to come on board. Captain Taylor went. The mate asked him to urge Mr. McKay not to weigh at that time; Captain Taylor did so; but McKay persisted, ordered the preparations to heave the anchor to be proceeded with, and remarked that "he would show them what the 'Sea' could do." Captain Taylor had no right to interfere authoritatively, so he left the vessel; but he kept a watch on her. In the evening the "Sea" had got on a reef, and by the next day she was dashed to pieces. Captain Taylor rendered what aid he could, as did the people residing in the vicinity. One of the "Boomerang's" crew was drowned while attempting to convey a rope to the wreck. Ten of the crew of the "Sea" escaped, but all others were lost.

#### RELIGIOUS CHARACTER OF THE CHINESE REBELLION.

A lengthened and interesting communication from the Rev. Dr. Legge of Hong Kong, brother to the Rev. Dr. Legge of Leicester, has been published. It is by far the most important document that has yet appeared on the religious element mixed up with the rebellion in China, and throws considerable light on its origin. Dr. Legge founds his remarks upon a complete set of publications obtained from the rebels, which declare the points of their religious belief and the principles of their insurrectionary movement.

In the first place he describes those religious sentiments of the revolutionists which are good. Foremost is the belief in the one living and true God:—

This they hold firmly, and with all the earnestness which we can conceive natural to minds awakened thoroughly from a state of idolatry to a recognition of this greatest of truths. They proclaim God, "whose name is Jehovah," to be the Creator of heaven and earth, men, and all things—that he is a Spirit, omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent—that He worketh all in all, and is the agent in every beneficial phenomenon, sustaining and nourishing his universal family. They base their belief of it on the teaching of the *Old Testament*, and on the most ancient books and practice of China—and in both cases well. That the most ancient Chinese must have known the true God, few, who admit the Bible, will be disposed to deny. That they did so, their own books sufficiently testify; and, indeed, God has all along been known and worshipped by this people, only the worship of him has been associated with that of other beings. The corruption of pure monotheism dates from an early period. We find it greatly prevalent in the three dynasties to which the rebels make their appeal, but they anticipate this bar to their argument, and admit, that so early as the 26th century before Christ, in the time of the Emperor Shao-haon, the "impish devil" got men into his toils, and led them to worship other beings besides God. The consequence of this was, that, during the three dynasties (B.C. 2204—220), there was "some confused associating of evil spirits" with the Supreme Being.

But, whatever may be thought of their reference to the ancient religion of China, the rebels hold the truth concerning the unity and supremacy of God with a strong conviction, which is attested by its influence on their practice. With one stroke of the pencil, they sweep away, in their calendar, all the distinction of days into lucky and unlucky, and other heathenish nonsense with which Chinese almanacks have hitherto been filled:—

"These were nothing," say the compilers, "but artful devices of the devil, by which he led men astray. We have expunged them all. Years, months, and days, succeed one another, according to the arrangement of our Heavenly Father. They are all lucky, all good. How should there be the distinction among them of good and bad? Why should one day be to be chosen above another? Let a man reverence, with a true heart, the Great God, the Supreme Lord, our Heavenly Father, then will he enjoy the watchful care of Heaven, and he may hope for success in his undertakings whenever they may be commenced." But the sincerity of their belief in one God, the Universal Father, is chiefly seen in the utterly un-Chinese view which it leads them to take of foreign nations. According to them, all men, as the children of God, are brethren, and ought to feel towards one another as brethren. "Speak," they say, "of the world according to its divisions, and we have all the separate nations; speak of it as a whole, and it is one family. The great God is the Universal Father of all under heaven. China is under his government and care; foreign nations are the same. There are many men under heaven, but all are brothers. There are many women under heaven, but all are sisters. Why should we continue the selfish practice of setting a boundary here and a limit there? why indulge the wish to devour and consume one another?"

The second good thing in the religion of the rebels is their cordial adoption of the ten commandments as their moral law:—

The possession of such a code—so comprehensive and yet so condensed—places them on an elevation far above any that the Chinese have yet occupied. They are always careful, moreover, to put forward the claims of the first table in their proper place, and this shows that a new spirit is animating them—a new life awakened in them. Every missionary in China must often have been depressed by the proof of alienation from God given by the people, in the indifference with which they listen to the first four commandments, while, as soon as the fifth is repeated, the head is nodded, and the exclamation heard, "That is good." But the honour due to God is always first with these rebels, and this stamps more than anything else the religious character upon their whole movement. Another thing in the view they take of the ten commandments, for which our previous knowledge of Chinese notions did not prepare us, is their rating the importance of the seventh commandment before that of the fifth. "The first of all vices," they say, "and the head of them is lewdness." They look on this as more

especially "devilish." "The sensual is a devil's heart, that must be overcome, before filial piety can be illustrated."

The direct violation of the seventh commandment is punished in their army with death, and it is remarkable, also, that they consider opium-smoking as coming within its scope. "Lewd glances of the eye, lewd movements of the heart, smoking opium, and singing lewd songs, are all violations of this rule of Heaven."

They also distinctly recognise a future state—the belief of heaven as the final dwelling-place of the good, and hell as the place appointed for the bad.

We do not at present know to what extent their conduct is really influenced by these principles. They have issued forms of prayer for various occasions, and it is probable that they are in common use. The first three of their rules for their host when encamped, are the following:—

You must reverently honour the orders of Heaven.

You must thoroughly learn the ten commandments, the doxology, the forms for morning and evening worship, and for saying grace, and also all the proclamations and instructions that may be issued.

You must exercise your hearts to good; you must not smoke opium, nor drink wine; you must be just and harmonious; you must not hide the faults of one another through feelings of kindness, according with those in an inferior position, and being disobedient to your officers.

Their books are full of the devil, and they seem thoroughly possessed with the conviction that it is their daily work to maintain a fight with him and his imps:—

Satan, with "red malicious eye," is the "old serpent, which God made in the beginning, when he created heaven and earth, and which has been changed into this impish monster. He is able to transform himself seventeen or eighteen times, and is the same with the dragon of the eastern sea. He is the head of all imps and fiends, ever bent on the seduction of men's souls. He clutches men, and carries them down to the eighteen-storeyed hell, to learn of him, and serve him, and be abused by him." Yet the devil is a poor creature. He has no real power. He can do nothing against God. If men, instead of "stretching out their necks to him," would boldly do battle, they might make a speedy end of him, and, therefore, they who are engaged in this enterprise, must unite, "brothers and sisters," and beat the old serpent to death.

Dr. Legge proceeds to advert to the defects and errors which mark the religious views and practices of the rebels—including under that division the comparatively little mention which they make of *Christian* truths, and their present deplorable error in regard to one of the greatest of them; the offerings of animals, tea, rice, &c., to God, and their practice of polygamy:—

It must be borne in mind, however, that the religious publications which were obtained at Nankin amount only to six or seven small volumes. It may be we shall find out, by and by, that they know much more of Christianity than we have at present reason to believe. Reasoning from what is not expressed to what is not known is always precarious. Again, the smallness of the Christian element in their books is probably more the misfortune of the rebels than their fault. Their visitors received from them, in addition to the small original works just referred to, a very beautiful reprint of the first twenty-seven chapters of Genesis, according to the version of the late Dr. Gutzlaff. It is not unlikely that those chapters constitute all of our Scriptures which they possess. The utmost portion which the perusal of their books would lead me to assign to them is the Pentateuch. The probability is, that they have not the *New Testament* among them. The Pentateuch, some tracts of missionaries and Chinese Christians, and vague recollections of their teachings, appear to have supplied the materials of their "present faith."

But this lack of Christian truths is only comparative. Passages can be adduced concerning the Saviour, which are a good compendium of doctrine. In the second of the "Odes for Youth," for instance, we read:—

"Jesus, His heir son.  
God sent in former time,  
And to redeem us from sin, he willingly gave up his life;  
His merit is first of all to be acknowledged.  
On the cross he suffered;  
The sorrowing clouds darkened the sun;  
The honourable, noble, Child of Heaven  
Died for you sons of men.  
After his resurrection, he again ascended to heaven,  
Where in glory he grasps universal power.  
If we know to rely on him,  
We shall be saved, and ascend to high heaven."

Their notions on the Trinity are not very clear or orthodox:—

The Great Supreme God (it is said), is God. It is enough that the lords of this world be called kings. It cannot be permitted them to infringe at all on the Divine appellation. Jesus, the Saviour of the world, was the heir-Son of God, and yet he is only called Lord. Now, in heaven above, or earth beneath, who among men is greater than Jesus? If Jesus cannot be called God, what man is he that will shamelessly arrogate this title?

Dr. Legge then describes their heathenish practices. First as to their offerings:—

On certain solemn occasions, they present slain animals, rice, fruits, and tea, to God; but these are not sacrifices in the meaning which we attach to the term. They are thank-offerings, and do not come into collision with the one offering of atonement presented by Our Saviour. Such offerings have in China been presented from the earliest times to the true God, and, for more than two thousand years, to idols also. Familiar with them from their youth, and reading only the Pentateuch, these people have not yet been brought to see the impropriety of them. To write them down as still half heathens, because of this practice, is (in the ignorance of the Christian Scriptures and want of enlightened teaching, which I suppose), a very narrow-minded judgment.

The practice of polygamy is still more to be deplored, though we must recollect it has been the established practice of the Chinese, and they have received it sanctioned by the example of Abraham and other Scripture names with which they are familiar. It is evident that they have not studied the New Testament, which would teach them a more excellent way.



The religious visions and revelations of their leader, Hung Sew-tseuen, who claims to have been taken up to heaven and received direct instructions from the Almighty, exhibit either gross delusion or daring imposture:—

We are informed, that in 1837—so long back—an angel was sent by God to convey Sew-tseuen to heaven.\* There he was instructed in heavenly things—instructed by God in person. He was furnished by him with odes and compositions, and the true doctrines, with a seal also, and a sword, and then commissioned, along with Jesus, and the help of angels, to come down and do battle with the devil and his imps. Having done this with success, he returned to heaven, when God entrusted him with great power. He saw there "the Heavenly Mother, kind, exceedingly gracious, extremely elegant and noble, not to be surpassed." He saw, also, "the Heavenly Sister-in-law, worthy, very thoughtful, and of great capacity, always advising the Elder Brother, with a far-reaching consideration."

Now as to the revelations. Some parties have seen in them only a fervid imagination communing with God, and fancying its own workings to be direct communications from him. But that view does not afford a solution of the language in which they are described. They are often preceded by the statement, that the Heavenly Father came down into the world, and spoke, or that the Heavenly Brother did so. In some revelations, God and the Saviour are joined together. Now the words, "came down into the world," are the same by which the mission of the leader himself is described, when he is spoken of as actually, and in body, present in the host. At the same time, we have no description of any visible form, or the manner in which the presence of God is indicated. On one occasion, two of the subordinate leaders, "the Kings," are first aware that God has come down. They repair to the Court, and represent the fact, when "Sew-tseuen instantly comes into the presence of the Heavenly Father." On another occasion, God speaks to the whole army, and is answered by the "multitude of little ones."

It is evident that the model of these representations has been sought in the accounts in Genesis, of the appearance of the Almighty to Abraham and Jacob, and more especially in the history of all the Divine communications with Moses, at the time of the giving of the Law. In general, however, the design of this "Deus ex machina" is to confirm the authority of the chief, and cheer the host under circumstances of discouragement. The advice given is often very good. Besides the above delusions there are "the innumerable miracles and acts of power," said to have been performed by the Heavenly Father and the Heavenly Brother. From this description of the errors of their religious system, mingled with so much good, Dr. Legge urges the importance, at whatever individual and personal risk, of putting the Chinese in possession of the entire Scriptures, and explaining to them the way of God more fully. When this is done, missionaries will have performed their duty, and may look forward with hope for the results.

It is a most remarkable fact, that such a body of men should all at once be discovered in the heart of the Chinese empire, and waging a war hitherto successful against its Tartar rulers. How they have come to that amount of scriptural knowledge which they do possess, is an inquiry full of deep and anxious interest. Dr. Legge, to some extent, draws the veil aside in the following account of the leader of this great religious revolution, who, it appears, was first influenced by a religious tract.

The chief, Hung Sew-tseuen, has been the enlightener of his followers in religious matters more, I apprehend, than their leader in war. The history of his own acquaintance with the scriptural truths which he now publishes under an Imperial seal may be traced as follows:—In 1837, it is stated in one of the works which I have been analyzing, he was taken up to heaven, and fully instructed in Divine matters. Before that time, however, his mind had been excited about the great truths which are contained in our Scriptures. There is evidence that he was for some months, in 1846, residing, for the purpose of receiving religious instruction, with Mr. Roberts, an American missionary in Canton. On his first application to that gentleman, he informed him that the thing which first aroused his mind was a tract with the title—"Good Words to Admonish the Age," which was given him several years before at one of the literary examinations.

"Good Words to Admonish the Age" was a tract well known to missionaries some ten or twelve years ago, but it has latterly been out of print. I had the old blocks sought out, however, during the present week, and have had a few copies struck off. No one can look into it without seeing at once that its phraseology and modes of presenting the truth are repeated in the publications obtained at Nankin. It is rather a misnomer to call it a tract. It is a compilation of tracts, or short sermons on passages of Scripture, and the general principles of religion, in four pretty large Chinese volumes. The different volumes, however, used to be distributed separately, each with the general title, and, perhaps, Sew-tseuen only received one of them, and not the entire set. So then, as the oak is in the acorn, the present great movement lay in one, or more, of the volumes of this compilation—"Good Words to Admonish the Age." The writer is still alive, a Chinese, named Leang A-fah, who was baptized, at Malacca, in 1816, by Dr. Milne, and still continues abundant in labours, in connexion with Dr. Hobson's operations in Canton. And now for the fact of the distribution of this tract at the literary examinations in Canton. This I shall give in the words of A-fah, in a letter written in the end of 1884:—"For three or four years I have been in the habit of circulating the Scripture lessons, which have been joyfully received by many. This year the triennial examination of literary candidates was held in Canton, and I desired to distribute books among the candidates. On the 20th of Aug., therefore, accompanied by Woo A-chang, Chow A-san, and Leang A-san, we distributed 5,000, which were gladly received, without the least disturbance. The next day we distributed 5,000 more." My space will not

\* It appears to some, that the leader claims—or his followers claim for him—to be, in a peculiar sense, the Son of God and the brother of Jesus, so that he was first of all sent down from Heaven. It may be so, but the evidence is hardly sufficient to justify me in stating it is a point of the rebels' faith.

allow me to quote more of A-fah's letter. His good endeavour soon brought the attention of the mandarins upon him, and the end was the severe punishment of one of his friends, the death of a second, and the flight of himself to Singapore. The detail which I have given shows you the book by which, the individual by whom, and the manner in which, the head of this formidable rebellion was first brought into contact with scriptural truth. The connexion between him and A-fah will greatly interest those who wisely like, in their study of Providence, to put this and that together. A-fah was the first convert made by Protestant missions, and by him is communicated an influence to the mind of this remarkable individual, which has already extended to tens of thousands, and may, by and by, spread over the whole of this vast and thickly-peopled territory.

But let me pursue Hung Sew-tseuen's history. In 1837, after he had become acquainted with the truths taught in the above tract, he suffered from some disease, during which he thought he was taken up to heaven, and saw—his friend says "his soul saw"—many things confirmatory of the new doctrines with which his mind had been occupied. I have a strong persuasion that the visions and revelations to which I have referred above have an intimate connexion with this sickness. We can conceive Sew-tseuen, labouring under the oppression of fever, shaping the fancies that floated into his mind from the new world of thought where he had been ranging, into heavenly scenes and transactions, and then on his recovery, with no one to help and direct him, confounding the ideal with the real, so that to this day he seems to see visions, and hear revelations.

Be this as it may, on his recovery he was not disobedient to the imagined vision. He believed, and he would speak. In 1844 he travelled through Kwang-se, and composed various works, some of which are contained in one of the books brought from Nankin—the "Proclamation of the T'ae-Ping dynasty," to which I have already referred as displaying more grasp and freedom of mind than any of the others. It was two years after this that he resided in Canton with Mr. Roberts. But there was, probably, no individual in China who could have sympathized with Hung Sew-tseuen, or brought his mind so fully into contact with him as to do him much good. He was standing collaterally with his age, or apart, while others were doubting of the power of God, and never suspecting how many great truths were going abroad as on the wings of the morning. The tracts written by Hung Sew-tseuen in 1844 are greatly superior to any that have appeared since under his name—unless it may be the "Book of Religious Precepts."

From Canton the future rebel returned to Kwang-se, and an obscurity rests over his subsequent course, which it will not be easy to dispel. There were reports of very successful preaching, of miracles performed, and visions seen. There certainly were the organization of the rebellion, and the stages of its perilous infancy, its changing of its seat to Hoo-nan in the middle of last year, and its bursting upon the world in full strength and maturity in less than six months after, and then a triumphant march from strength to strength, until Nankin fell before it on the 19th of March. The "Hermes" visits that city, and our countrymen who were there cannot tell whether Sew-tseuen be alive or dead.

Dr. Legge concludes from this narrative that the religious ideas of the rebels have grown up independently of intercourse with foreign missionaries, and that since the rebellion was organized not a few have joined it who have received more or less of religious teaching, probably some who were at one time connected with Dr. Gutzlaff. Parties were referred to by one of the "Kings" at Nankin, as having got medical aid and Christian instruction in Canton, it was understood from Dr. Hobson, "a good man, and a friend of the Chinese." But one thing is plain—the last works published, excepting the Calendar, are the most objectionable. There is not knowledge nor influence in the camp sufficient to correct what is wrong, and arrest what is dangerous. It remains to be seen, who will have the boldness and the honour to be the future guides and instructors of the host.

How do the religion of these people and their rebellion harmonize?

The details given above will show that to themselves there is no contradiction between the two, but the one is the natural consequence of the other. The leader fancies, or gives out, that he is commissioned by the great God to destroy the devil, his imps, and his works. Now, the great work of the devil is idolatry, and of his imps, the supporters of idolatry, the Manchow Tartars, who are the present rulers of China, are the chief. The principles of their enterprise, therefore, are, "Down with the idols!" and, in order that that may be done, "War with the Manchows!" Other considerations also weigh with them, and are put forth in a rough but telling manner, in a manifesto emanating from two of their "kings." The Manchows are foreigners, few in number, and inferior in civilization,—is it not the duty of the Chinese to rise en masse, wrest their usurped dominion from them, and hurl them back to their original seats in the northern wilds?

Dr. Legge concludes that the rebels will ultimately be successful—the utter powerlessness of the Imperial Government strikingly contrasting with the energy and well-laid plan of the insurgent chiefs. He is also of opinion that if the insurgents become ultimately successful the new dynasty will be friendly to foreign powers. Their religious ideas have broken down effectually the wall of exclusiveness behind which the Chinese have hitherto been entrenched. They and we, they rejoice to admit, are members of the same family,—all the children of one God. Their visitors at Nankin were saluted by them as "foreign brethren," and our ships, they said, were welcome to come up the Yang-tse and trade with them. He concludes his interesting communication by pointing out the principal advantages which may be expected to accrue to China from this wonderful movement:—

First. The country will be opened to the dissemination of the Scriptures, and the preaching of the gospel; opportunity will be given to go to and fro through the length and breadth of it, and so knowledge will be increased. The true antidote to the errors that obtain among the rebels themselves at present will be administered, and the whole population—hundreds of millions

of the children of God—will hear the words by which they may be saved.

Second. Idolatry will be put down with a strong hand, and the Christian Sabbath will be established as a day of rest. You know very well that the use of force in the suppression of idolatry can never find an advocate in me, and there is not a missionary in China who would not do his utmost to dissuade the rebels from putting to death the poor ignorant Taoist and Buddhist priests. But they have their own way of doing matters. If they get the Empire, the speedy doom of idolatry is sealed. And who will not rejoice in the result, and hail the recognition of the paradisaical institution? If the nation knew the boon that is in store for it in this one thing—the giving it the Sabbath—it would be thrilled with joy.

Third. The opium traffic will be put a stop to. That this will be required by the rebels is beyond a question, and I cannot think it will be required in vain. Suppose they say, "Our faith is the same as yours. We are willing to admit you freely to reside and traffic in our land. Only there is this drug brought here in your ships, which has depraved and enervated hundreds of thousands of our people, and we will not have it any more. We will form no treaty with you but on that condition;"—suppose they address our Government thus, there could be but one reply. The success of the rebellion certainly supplies the prospect of the abolition of this traffic, and I will almost venture to say that all parties would rejoice if its cessation were to come about in such a manner. At any rate, let the condition which I have supposed be realized, and the demand of the Chinese Government will awaken such a public feeling, that a hundred opium traffics would be swept away by it.

Fourth. China will be fully opened to our commerce, our science, our curiosity, and all the influences of our civilization.

#### THE JESUITS IN CHINA.

The *Univers* newspaper, the Parisian organ of Ultramontaniam, publishes an apocryphal story from the pen of M. Mareschal—"Apostolic Administrator of Nankin," purporting to be a narrative of "persecutions by the Chinese insurgents against the Roman Catholic Christians" in that city and elsewhere. He asserts, that when Nankin was taken by the insurgents, many Roman Catholics fell victims to the zeal of the besiegers against idolatry. In connexion with the slaying of the mandarins, he relates that "a venerable old man, chief of the Christians, was killed in his house;" and that, on the following day, "the Tseu family, the wealthiest and most distinguished among the Christians, with whom were deposited all that belonged to the Christian community of Nankin, church ornaments, money, and papers," were actually "burned to death." In other instances, however, he represents the insurgents as less rigorous, and as affording individuals, whom he designates "Christians," full opportunity of discriminating themselves from the idolatrous mandarins and Manchows, against whom those insurgents had been led to believe themselves sent upon a Divine commission. "They forbade prayers on the knees," says the "Apostolic Administrator," "and wanted the Christians to recite, seated, the new prayer of Tien-fou. The Christians replied that they were Catholics, and did not know any other religion. It was notified to them, that if, within these three days, they did not decide on obeying, they would all be decapitated." The three days expired; and the insurgent authorities, finding the pupils of M. Maresca "adoring the cross, according to custom, on Good Friday (it was March 25), broke the crucifix, overthrew the altar, and then wished to have their prayer recited at the same time presenting the Christians with a catechism in which it was written. A (Romish) catechist, continues M. Maresca, "took a religious book—the explanation of the Commands of God"—and presented it to one of the chiefs, who, after hastily examining it, returned it, saying, 'Your religion is a good one; ours is not to be compared to it; but the new Emperor has given his orders, and you must obey them, or die.'"

The Romish converts, we are told, still refusing to assume a posture and say a prayer dictated by the insurgents, were, to the number of a hundred, hurried off—men, women, and children—to the place of execution. Here "new demands were made upon them, to do as they had been desired; but they constantly replied, 'We are Christians.'" It does not appear, however, that the prisoners were put to the sword or burnt, for though "many threats were made, not one was executed." On Easter-day, indeed, death again stared them in the face; but the danger was averted. One of the chiefs of the rebels advised their execution, because they still refused to recite the testing prayer; but another, less doubtful of their orthodoxy, interposed by saying, it "would be a sin." "Some of the soldiers, despairing of being able to subdue the courage of the women, and no doubt not having orders to kill them, opened the doors, and forced them to leave, with their children." The women and children being thus disposed of, the men held out for a time, but at length "persuaded themselves that they might recite the famous prayer, because" (says M. Maresca), "it contains nothing contrary to the dogmas of our holy religion." They did repeat it, and "were immediately unbound." Similar proceedings occurred at other places; and, "on the whole," adds the Romanist narrator, "out of 600 Christians in Nankin, Yang-tse-hew, and Tseu-kiang, fifty have been slain or burnt to death, and several have been bound and beaten."

It is said that Lord Londesborough has completed the purchase of the Selby estate for £270,000, from the Hon. Mrs. Petrie, widow of the Hon. Edward Petrie. Mrs. Petrie, who was left sole executrix to her husband, with the whole property at her disposal, has taken the veil in France; and the whole of her property will, of course, go to the funds of the nunnery she has entered.



## RAILWAY COLLISION AT HORNSEY.

There was a frightful collision on the Great Northern Railway, at Hornsey, on Wednesday afternoon. In shunting some coal-trucks across the down line, the tender left the rails. An express train leaves London at 5 o'clock: two minutes after it had started a telegraphic message was received that the line at Hornsey was not clear. That warning came too late. The driver of the express, seeing the stopping signal at Hornsey, shut off his steam, and reversed his engine 200 yards on the London side of the signal-post; but, having ten carriages attached, so great was its impetus that the express-train dashed into the tender, and the carriages of the express were thrown one upon the other, some shattered to pieces. Many persons were hurt, some dangerously. Marsh, guard of the express, was a great sufferer. Mrs. Harrison sustained a compound fracture of a leg; Mr. Harrison and Mr. H. Justins had each a leg broken; while other passengers were cut and bruised. The Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Enfield, the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Roebuck, and Sir James Duke, were more or less hurt. Some of the escapes were little short of miraculous. One gentleman, who was bound for the north on a shooting expedition, was rescued from under a heap of broken carriages, altogether uninjured, although his gun-case, by his side, was broken to pieces, and the barrel of the gun was twisted and bent. All who were unscathed, or had strength to get away, rushed out to the Railway hotel, hard by, which, being of moderate size, was speedily filled from top to bottom; and as the wounded passengers were carried out, they were stretched upon the platform, or upon the floors of the different rooms in the hotel. Mrs. Rhodes, the landlady, applied restoratives, and assisted in washing and dressing the wounded, many of whom were covered with blood and bruises, while sheets and table-cloths, and all the spare linen in the house, was torn up to make bandages. It was nearly 12 o'clock at night before the house was cleared, and the injured passengers got to bed. To prevent any disturbance, the business of the hotel has been suspended—the doors taken off their hinges, and green baize curtains substituted, to prevent the noise occasioned by accidental slamming.

Pardington, the driver of the express-train, and Woods, the stoker, were arrested: the collision was ascribed to their neglect of a signal. It is remarked, however, that others were somewhat remiss: coal-trucks were shunted across the down line a few minutes before an express-train was expected, and no fog-signals were placed upon the rails—had that been done, the people in charge of the express could not have failed to observe their explosion.

The prisoners were brought before the Clerkenwell magistrate on Thursday, charged with endangering life and property by negligently driving the engine. Witnesses proved that a man was sent from Hornsey towards London with a red flag; he exhibited that flag at a distance of upwards of six furlongs from the station; had the prisoners seen that flag, and immediately taken measures to stop the train, collision would have been avoided. But instead of keeping a good look-out on approaching a station, the men were talking together. The driver, in answer to this, told the magistrate that he and his mate were both attending to the fire at the time: when he saw the danger-signal on the post at the London side of the station, he reversed his engine. It seems that this post is 600 yards from the station. Mr. Williams, an officer of the railway, stated that the driver should not attend to the fire: he frequently does so, though wrongly; near stations both men should keep a good look-out. The men not having seen the red flag, there was not time to stop an express train going at full speed when the signal-post was sighted. The prisoners asked to be remanded. Mr. T. Owen, the locomotive foreman at Peterborough, asked if bail would be accepted, because, if so, he should be happy to become bail. He added, that the distance-signal was not far enough from the station; and that it was very difficult for the driver to look out for signals, inasmuch as both he and the stoker would be pretty constantly engaged in feeding the fire and keeping up the steam to the necessary point for the high speed at which they travelled. The magistrate said, that appeared to be the case; and even Superintendent Williams seemed to think that the distance-signal was not far enough from the station. He thought it would be desirable that there should be three men upon these express-engines, one of whom should be continually on the watch for signals. The accused were liberated on bail.

The inquiry was further proceeded with on Saturday, but the evidence given was unimportant. Mr. Williams, the superintendent of police at the railway, said:—"I have never stated 'that the driver could not see the signal-post in time to pull up, and that that was the reason of the red flag being sent up the line.' I say distinctly that there is time for an engine-man to pull up if he shuts off his steam at the moment when he sees the signal. It is the practice when there is an accident, or danger in the daytime, to send fog signals in addition to the red flag, where there are no fixed signals." At this stage, the further hearing of the case was adjourned till twelve o'clock on Wednesday (this day). The same bail being entered into for the further appearance of the engine-driver and stoker, they were liberated.

The *Sheffield Independent* says that Mr. Roebuck was greatly shaken by the accident, but beyond that and some contusions, has received no further injury. He is, however, forbidden to attend any more public meetings for the present.

The Lord Mayor received several contusions, and is much bruised about the face and eyes. He is recovering from the effects of the accident, but still suffers from pains in the head, and want of sleep.

It is said this accident will cost the company from £10,000 to £20,000 on account of the number of respectable people injured, and the amount of destruction to property.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Three children at Bristol have been severely bitten, in bed, by a ferocious rat. The cries of the children aroused their mother, and on turning down the bed-clothes the rat leapt out. It was subsequently caught, and was found to be a Norway rat—one of a race that in sixty years has nearly extinguished the ancient black rat of England.

Mr. George Stevens, a plumber of Bermondsey, and owner of many houses, has been assassinated by John Lawrence, a fellmonger's jobber. On the evening of the 23rd August, Lawrence applied to the Southwark magistrate for a summons against Mr. Stevens, for an indecent assault on the applicant's wife, perpetrated while she was at Stevens's house on some business. The magistrate said that the application for a summons must be made by Mrs. Lawrence herself, on oath. Lawrence went away in great excitement. Soon after, he attempted to fire a pistol at Mr. Stevens, in the street; but it missed fire; then he seems to have put on a new cap, followed Stevens, stooped down, and fired at his legs: the wound inflicted ended in death. It was proved at the inquest that Lawrence purchased the pistol on the morning of the 23rd. After he had wounded Stevens he escaped, and has not been taken since. The coroner's jury pronounced a verdict of "wilful murder" against Lawrence. His wife and father-in-law were present at the inquest.

An unnatural mother, a woman named Cocker, has been committed to prison on the City coroner's warrant, for the manslaughter of her infant. A few weeks ago, she was brought before Alderman Lawrence for cruel neglect of the child—she had left it untended for two days, while she got drunk: on her promise of amendment she was liberated; but she has repeated her drunken negligence, and the coroner's jury believed that the infant had thus been killed.

Two men, Thompson and Jackson, were arrested for a burglary in Pall Mall. Thompson was remanded by the Marlborough-street magistrate; but Jackson had committed suicide at the station-house: he had wrenched an iron tip from the heel of his boot, and with this had divided the arteries of his arm, so that he had bled to death in the cell.

A Mr. T. Daniels and his wife were burnt to death in a fire which took place early on Saturday morning, in a house in White Lion-place, Edgware-road. They occupied the lower, and poor lodgers the upper part of the house. The lodgers, nearly a dozen in number, had a narrow escape. When the alarm was given the poor woman was rescued from a burning mass of bed-clothes, curtains, and furniture, much burnt. Her husband was at last found in a cupboard, which he had entered, either by mistake, from thinking it was the door of the room, or hoping, by shutting himself up, to escape the flames. He was as badly burned as his wife. They were both removed to the hospital, where they died shortly after their admission.

Mr. Edward Thomas Crisp, son of the Rev. Thomas Crisp, M.A., principal of the Baptist College, Stokes Croft, in that city, had put a period to his existence, on Thursday evening last, by hanging himself to a nail in a bedroom of his respected father's residence. The deceased, who was 28 years of age, and unmarried, emigrated some years since to Australia, in which colony he remained for about twelve months. He was always a young man of somewhat unsettled habit, acting very much on impulse, and having a few months since resolved upon coming back to England to see his father and friends, he took ship for that purpose to London, where he arrived a few days ago, and went down on Thursday to Bristol. A coroner's jury have returned a verdict, "That the deceased destroyed himself whilst in a state of lunacy."

A death from Asiatic cholera has occurred in Liverpool. The deceased was a German emigrant, and had imported the disease from Hamburg, and the death occurred in a crowded lodging-house in one of the inferior parts of the town. The attention of the Health Committee has been drawn to the case, and also to the dangerous overcrowding of these emigrants' lodging-houses, which are numerous in Liverpool.

Peter Adams, an apprentice at Addle Hill, and Joseph Cortes, a barman at a publichouse in the same street, have been drowned near Westminster Bridge. Cortes and another man, Cupton, were swimming for a wager; Adams would leave the boat and join them; presently he called out for help. Cortes swam to him; the youth clutched him round the neck, and both perished. Cupton stated at the inquest, that he called to the people at an adjacent pier, but they would not render any assistance,—they did not send for the drags, and would not aid Cupton in searching for the bodies.

During the boisterous weather of Saturday there were three serious collisions—two in the English Channel, and one near the mouth of the Thames. A Greek barque, the "Despina," was run into by the "Cambridge," an East India trader, and shortly foundered. The crew were saved by the captain of the "Cambridge," and put on board another vessel, to be conveyed to Deal. The other case was still worse. The brig "Endeavour" was run into by an unknown brig off Beachy Head. There was just time for the crew to launch the boat and get away before she foundered; the hands, who were down below asleep, and who had a most marvellous escape, not being able to snatch up any clothing to cover their nakedness. They were picked up and landed at Deal, in an exhausted state. The "Rapid," of Harwich, laden with

stores, was run into by a light collier brig, bound north, which is represented to have gone on without rendering the least assistance. The crew had barely time to get the boat off and preserve themselves, before she sunk in several fathoms.

The emigrant ship "Martaban," from Liverpool, went ashore on Arklow Bank, coast of Ireland, but came off again after some hours. She had 105 passengers and a full cargo. Some of the passengers got on shore and proceeded to Liverpool, and the remainder went to Dublin. It is not known by the passengers whether she has sustained much damage or not.

The devastation caused by the storm on Thursday and Friday week was very extensive. It was especially severe in the western counties. At Marlborough there was a great deal of damage done, although the storm lasted about five minutes only. The destruction commenced at Oare, a village a few miles distant. The mail-cart was passing at the time, and the driver had a narrow escape, the trees falling on every side; indeed, to use his own words, "All at once the oaks and elms flew in all directions like bits of stick."

## Miscellaneous News.

The question of Sabbath observance comes before us in connexion both with Scotland and Ireland. A steam-boat, the "Emperor," has lately commenced plying, with passengers, from Glasgow to lower parts of the Clyde, on Sundays. At Gareloch Head, in Dumbartonshire, there is a pier, which Sir James Colquhoun claims as his private property—a claim which is denied by some. On Sunday week, Sir James took strong measures to stop the landing of passengers at the pier. It was barricaded with barrels, boxes, and pieces of wood; and this fortification was manned by gamekeepers, gillies, constables, and others. When the "Emperor" arrived, the passengers landed, and attacked the barricade: after a fight, in which hard blows from bludgeons were plentiful, the passengers carried the day, driving the enemy off, and pitching the materials of the barricade into the sea. Having gained their object, they set about enjoying themselves, and, at the end of two hours, returned to the steamer, which they were allowed to enter, through the pier, without molestation, and were soon on their way again to Glasgow. It is stated that legal proceedings have been commenced against Sir J. Colquhoun, and that the Crown agent in Edinburgh has decided to make a full inquiry into the whole affair. A Glasgow paper says:—"We cannot refrain from expressing our strong reprobation of the conduct attributed to Sir James Colquhoun and his gillies. Irrespective of the propriety or impropriety of the Sunday steamer, the attempt to establish club-law at this time of day, and to enforce Sabbath observance with bludgeons, was utterly outrageous, and ought to be repudiated and condemned by all who aim at advancing the Christian cause through the agency of the Christian virtues."—A number of Dublin citizens, with Mr. Justice Crampton at their head, having remonstrated with the Directors of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, on the subject of Sabbath-day railway traffic, the directors have addressed a letter to the learned judge, in which they state, that a special meeting of the board was convened, when the subject was fully discussed and considered. The board, however, do not feel that they could with propriety, as carriers, take on themselves either to discontinue the trains altogether on Sundays, or to regulate and define the hours within which all classes of the community are to give up using the railway, for the purpose of attending their religious duties. At the first opening of the railway, the system of closing the traffic on part of the Sunday was tried for several months, and was attended with so much annoyance and inconvenience, arising from the extreme pressure of traffic at other hours of the day, that, at the next general meeting of the proprietors, an order was made rescinding the rule of the directors, and opening the railway on Sunday the same as on other days. Provision was, however, made at that time, and has continued since, that all the servants of the company should have opportunities afforded them of attending their respective places of worship; and the superintendents, station-keepers, and men in the employment of the company, are permitted to have a portion of the Sunday to themselves.

The temple of Juggernaut is the subject of a Parliamentary paper, consisting of a despatch to the Government of India from the East India Company, dated May 5th, 1852. The directors in their despatch in reference to this subject state—

We continue to be of the opinion which we have before expressed, that it is desirable finally to dis sever the British Government from all connexion with the temple, and we therefore authorize you to make arrangements for accomplishing this object, by the discontinuance of any periodical allowance to it, in lieu of which some final payment may be made in the way of compensation to any persons who may appear upon a liberal construction of past engagements or understandings to be entitled to such indemnification.

The North Metropolitan Railway Company, which, it will be recollected, is to carry a line under the New-road from the Edgware-road to King's-cross, held their first meeting of shareholders on Wednesday. The report stated, that it is intended to lay down two lines of railway in a continuous archway under the road, of ample dimensions; to be constructed by excavating the road from the surface at convenient intervals, and relaying it as the work progresses: proper provisions will at the same time be made for the sewage and gas and water services. There will be stations every half-mile; the trains will proceed at the rate of twenty miles an hour, including stoppages, and start every three minutes. It is proposed to connect the line with the Great Western and the West India



Dock Junction; and the directors contemplate an extension of under-ground railways to the Post Office. In his speech the Chairman, Mr. W. Malins, said that he considered this railway to be the commencement of an extensive system for accommodating the passenger traffic of the metropolis. The subterranean way should not be called a tunnel, but an "arcade;" and, as locomotives will not be used, the nuisance of steam and smoke, which cause damp and foul air, will be avoided. The report reckons on eight per cent. profit. It was unanimously adopted.

Some time ago, Mr. Lawson, of Bath, offered £10,000 worth of scientific apparatus, on condition that a sufficient sum was subscribed, within a given time, to found a Midland Observatory at Nottingham. The time expires on the 1st of October; and the *Nottingham Guardian* points out that £5,000 is still wanting, and urges the claims of the project, so magnificently begun, on the attention of the wealthier classes. An observatory committee sits at Nottingham—Mr. Alderman Birkin chairman; and active efforts are made in Nottingham to increase its share of the subscription.

A voluminous Parliamentary return shows that in England and Wales, the population in 1851 was 17,927,609. The number of members returned is 496. These numbers and members include represented cities and boroughs. Excluding the represented cities and boroughs, the population by the last census was 10,495,980, and the members returned 159. According to the last census, in the represented cities and boroughs the population was 7,431,679, and the number of members returned, 337. In Scotland, the population and number of members, including represented cities and burghs, were—population, 2,888,749; members, 53. Excluding the represented cities and burghs, the population was 1,752,620, and the members returned, 30. In the represented cities and burghs the population was, 1,136,122, and the members returned, 23. In England there are 99 boroughs and towns, containing 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, not returning members, and in Scotland 10.

According to a recent return, the importation of corn, grain, meal, and flour into Ireland, from foreign countries and British possessions, in 1852, numbered 2,123,017 quarters; and, in the half-year ended the 5th of July last, the quantity was 1,234,609 quarters. The British and foreign corn, &c., imported into Ireland from Great Britain in the year was 475,928, and in the half-year 209,874; and the quantities imported into Great Britain from Ireland numbered, in 1852, 1,854,368 quarters, and in the half-year ended the 5th ult., 972,353 quarters.

By an act lately passed, elections in future for boroughs, cities, &c., are to take place within six days after the receipt of the writ or precept, giving three clear days notice at least of the day of election, exclusive of the day of proclamation and the day of election.

**SODOM AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS.**—The beach we are treading is composed of loose sand, covered with saline incrustations. Our horses' feet constantly sink in it above the fetlock. To our left are small pools of water, constituting real salt wells, and producing a perfectly crystallized salt of the most dazzling whiteness. A Bedouin, nearly naked, is here disposing this salt in heaps. We draw near him, and ask him to give us two or three handfuls of his commodity. He complies with great readiness; and we present him in return two or three piastres; he seems perfectly astonished at our munificence. After five minutes' halt near the salt-maker, we resume our march heavily over this harassing ground. By ten o'clock we pass close by a hillock, fifteen yards in diameter, covered with large rough stones, that look as if they had been burnt, and which constituted at some remote and unascertainable period a part of a round structure immediately commanding the shore. The sea is only thirty yards off to our left, and the mountain side not more than twenty in the opposite direction. The sight of this building impresses me strongly, and my thoughts revert to Sodom. I question, "What is that?" "An ancient castle," is the answer. "The name?" "The Heap of Fallen Stones." . . . For myself, I entertain no doubt that I see before me the ruins of a building which was anciently a part of Sodom. The Scheikh, Abou-Daouk, is very explicit on this point. When I ask him, "Where was the town of Sodom?" he answers me, "Here." "And did this ruin belong to the condemned city?" "Assuredly." Are there other vestiges of Sodom? "Yes, there are a great many." "Where are they?" "There, and there;" and he points to the extremity of the Salt Mountain which we have just wound along, and the plain, planted with acacias, extending to the foot of the mountain towards the Ouad-*ez-Zouera*. . . . One word concerning the general aspect of the Salt Mountain. The Djebel-el-Melehh, or Djebel-Sdoum, presents a compact mass of rock-salt, the height of which varies, but never exceeds one hundred yards. It is of a greyish colour, but the upper layers are tinged with green and red. At the summit, the salt is covered over by a stratum of clay of a dirty white hue. In some parts we observe, very distinctly, the same kind of green sandy eminences which we have so often met since we left Sebbeth. The whole of the hill-side we have just coasted presents numerous fissures hollowed by the winter torrents, and the constant crumbling of the soil. At many points appear vast pyramidal columns of salt, one of which has no doubt been taken by Captain Lynch for the famous pillar into which

Lot's wife was transformed at the time of the destruction of Sodom. All the disconnected masses, and those which still adhere to the mountain, have their surfaces deeply furrowed and indented by the rains. And lastly, wherever the rock leans over, its lower part is hung with stalactites of salt. As to the pillar, mentioned by Captain Lynch, it resembles anything you please, excepting the hill of Sodom. Is it possible to explain the death of Lot's wife? I am inclined to believe so—and this would be my solution. At the moment when the huge mountain was heaved up volcanically, there must have been throughout its whole extent tremendous falls of detached masses, similar to those we have observed at every step. Lot's wife having loitered behind, either through fright or curiosity, was most likely crushed by one of these descending fragments, and when Lot and his children turned round to look towards the place where she had stopped, they saw nothing but the salt-rock which covered her body. The catastrophe may be explained in many ways; but having visited the spot, I hold to the opinion I have now advanced, without seeking, however, to impose it on others.—*M. de Sauler's Narrative of a Journey round the Dead Sea and in the Bible-Lands, in 1850-51.*

### Postscript.

Wednesday, September 7th.

It was generally rumoured in the City, yesterday, that the Emperor of Russia intended to object to the modifications of the Vienna Note. This rumour, coupled with the unexpected return of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston to London, which was thought to imply business of an urgent character, caused a further decline of one-eighth in the funds. Lord John left town on Monday, for Woburn, en route for Roseneath. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left town yesterday, for Broadlands, Hants.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and Princes, left Holyrood yesterday morning. Several thousands witnessed the cortege drive through the park to the Royal station, which they left about 8.20. They performed the journey to Cupar-Angus in about three hours; thence they would post to Balmoral, arriving about 6 o'clock.

The Registrar-General's Report of the health of London is again favourable:—

The deaths registered in London during the week ending Saturday, September 8, numbered 1,029, while the average of the corresponding weeks for the last ten years, not including the cholera in 1849, was 950. The mortality little exceeds the average raised in the same proportion as the increase of population. Cholera was fatal to 16 persons—namely, 12 children and 4 adults. In the last eight weeks from the week ending the 16th of July, 3, 6, 9, 4, 19, 10, 18, and 16 deaths from cholera were registered. Diarrhoea in the same period was fatal to 54, 73, 81, 110, 139, 126, 137, and 152 persons, and shows a tendency to increase. The deaths from typhus, which in the preceding week were 37, rose last week to 48; scarlatina has increased from 18 in the previous week to nearly double that number—namely, 32 deaths in the last week.

The tubercular diseases and those of the heart and blood-vessels show but little variation in the mortality from that in the former week. Five persons died in childbirth, 123 from consumption, 4 from aneurism, 4 from delirium tremens, and 2 from intemperance. Of the 1,029 persons whose deaths are recorded, 520 were children under 15 years of age, 317 of the age of 15 to 60, and 191 of the age of 60 years and upwards. The births in the week were 1,582, or 558 more than the deaths.

The "strike" movement seems to be dying away. The colliers at Dowlais Iron Works, after being out six weeks on strike, resumed their work on Wednesday. This result was brought about chiefly through the interference of the shopkeepers, whose interests were materially affected by the strike. A donation was offered to every collier who should return to his employment within a given time, and the expedient had the desired effect. Efforts are being made to terminate the dyers' strike at Manchester by arbitration. Many of the cotton skein dyers have turned out, and several have obtained their demand of an advance of 15 per cent. 300 vessels have arrived in the river since Sunday, mostly laden with grain.

The Hon. Mrs. Norton has replied to her husband's long letter in the *Times* by one more than half as long again, and infinitely more convincing. It is, in truth, a crushing exposure of maltreatment, falsehood, and meanness. The lady tells the whole story of her life—quotes the admissions of her husband's legal friends freely given on her behalf—and concludes with a touching justification of her appeal to public opinion;—

Since my one gift of writing gives me friends among strangers, I appeal to the opinion of strangers as well as that of friends. Since, in however bounded and narrow a degree, there is a chance that I may be remembered after death, I will not have my whole life misrepresented. Let those women who have the true woman's lot, of being unknown out of the circle of their homes, thank God for that blessing: it is a blessing!

The steamer "Glendower," bound from Liverpool to Bristol, went on to the Crow rock near Milford on Sunday afternoon, and began filling with water. The passengers were safely landed in the boats, the weather being fine. The crew exerted themselves very creditably in endeavouring to get the ill-fated

steamer into shallow water if possible before she foundered. They contrived to keep her afloat, until she drifted a short distance on to the sand at the point known as Freshwater-creek, where she sunk in three fathoms.

The bodies of two boys, one eight and the other four years old have been found in the Canal at Stockport, and there is little doubt they came to their death by violence. Suspicion has fallen upon their step-father, Thomas Moore, an operative, who is in custody, and who on the day before the bodies were found was seen near the canal with his clothes completely wet. The motive which might prompt the prisoner to the commission of the crime is only too obvious, the eldest boy being entitled to £4 in the Old Admiral Burial Society, to £3 12s. in the Branch Admiral Society, and £4 in the Temperance Club; and the youngest to £4 in the Old Admiral Society, and £4 in the Temperance Club, making £19 12s. in all. It is said the prisoner made an attempt to drown the children in the river Thame about a month ago, but they made their escape.

**FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.**—Bonnets will be worn on the small of the back.—*Punch.*

### RAILWAY DISASTERS.

Two serious "accidents" are recorded this morning, both the result of bad management.

The afternoon train from Holyhead yesterday arrived near Chester as a short luggage train was crossing both lines of rails to reach a shunting. The latter was completely capsized. Happily, however, there was no harm done to life or limb, all the damage being confined to the upset vans and the fittings of the foremost carriages of the passenger train.

On Monday the Scotch express from Edinburgh, going at from 35 to 40 miles an hour, went into a siding (the points being wrong), instead of continuing on the main line when past the Euxton station. The driver felt the jerk, instantly shut off the steam, blew the whistle for the guards to apply their breaks, and then, leaped off the engine, followed by the fireman. In another moment the express came in contact with the carriages on the siding, and a fearful crash took place; the danger of the collision being enhanced by the close proximity of a steep embankment. The front part of the engine was demolished, but, marvellous to state, the carriages of the express sustained little or no injury, the passengers being found almost unscathed, although, of course, in a state of great consternation. The empty carriages on the siding were shivered to atoms, two wheels belonging to one of them being subsequently discovered in the smoke-box of the engine. Baxter, the driver of the express, was found lying by the side of the line, covered with blood and dirt, and in a state of insensibility, having several severe cuts about his head and back. The fireman escaped with comparatively little injury. It appears that the points were in so dirty a state as to prevent their closing of themselves, as they ought to have done, when the empty carriages were turned. The Queen had passed only a short time before!

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The *Moniteur* contradicts the assertion, that the French Government is disposed to make purchases of corn. Far from opposing the regular course of commerce, says that journal, the Government interferes only to assist it by general and equitable measures which secure its liberty, and the security of its operations, and which promote the importation of grain, and its distribution throughout the country.

Imperial decree provides that all French or foreign vessels, loaded entirely with grain, breadstuffs, rice, potatoes, or dried vegetables, shall pass on all the rivers and canals free from all navigation dues from this date up to the 31st of December next.

The intelligence from Italy is serious. The measures adopted by the Roman Government increase in rigour; arrests continue to be made on a still wider scale in all the States; they extend to all classes of persons, and the late attempt at insurrection has only served, as at Milan, to add to the number of victims. An attempt has been made to assassinate the Legate, at Ravenna, but without success. The Gonfaloniere of Forli has been threatened by the populace on account of the high price of bread. He has taken flight into Tuscany. Part of the Austrian garrison of Florence has been sent into the Romagna. So much corn has arrived at Venice that the authorities are at a loss where to stow it.

### CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

In consequence of a large arrival of Wheat and Oats this week, our buyers are rather reserved, that but little business is doing to-day.

#### ARRIVALS THIS WEEK:—

	ENGLISH.	IRISH.	FOREIGN.
	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.
Wheat....	3,340	127	51,320
Barley....	—	—	6,610
Oats.....	1,470	920	92,480
Flour ....	2,020	—	— sacks.
			— barrels.



## TO ADVERTISERS.

The advertisement duty having been repealed, we shall in future charge according to the space occupied; viz., 6d. per line up to six lines, and 8d. per line beyond six lines. That is to say,—

	s.	d.
1 line Advertisement.....	0	6
2 ditto .....	1	0
3 ditto .....	1	6
4 ditto .....	2	0
5 ditto .....	2	6
6 ditto .....	3	0

The NONCONFORMIST is a family journal, and as such, affords an excellent medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Situations and Tradesmen's announcements, &c. Tradesmen, especially, have now an unequalled and cheap mode of communicating with the public, and publishers at a charge of 1s. 6d. or 2s. (scarcely more than the late duty), may secure that prominent announcement of every separate publication, which is so much valued.

For the convenience of country friends, we may state, that on the average, eight words are contained in a line, AND THAT ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

The Terms of Subscription are (payment in advance) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

All communications RELATING TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PAPER, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, Publisher, 69, Fleet-street, London, to whom POST-OFFICE ORDERS must be made payable at the General Post-office.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Rebecca."—If he will forward to us his real name and address, we will write to him privately. Our former answer was in reply to his first letter.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1853.

## "WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

INDUCED by considerations to which we shall presently more particularly advert, we this day submit a question to our readers the solution of which we propose to leave virtually with them. It is whether, after the close of the present year, this journal shall continue to be published under the designation which it has borne from its birth, or whether it shall then adopt another name.

Although we bring this question under the notice of our readers now for the first time, it is not by any means a new one to ourselves. Again and again, for several years successively, we have had our attention drawn to it by kind friends, anxious that we should occupy a wider sphere of usefulness, and realize a larger measure of success. To every solicitation of the kind, however, we have hitherto turned a deaf ear, and declined to take the matter into consideration. But, of late, the question has been urged upon us by public men, whose whole history guarantees their sincerity, whose past successes testify to the soundness of their judgment, and whose present position is one of commanding influence. The interest they have evinced in the matter, the indubitable proofs they have given of their earnestness, and the weight of argument they have brought to bear upon our mind, have so far unsettled our previous decision that we shrink from the responsibility of opposing to the suggested change a dogged resistance founded mainly in personal feeling. We have brought ourselves, therefore, to regard the question as an open one—but our final determination is postponed until after we have heard and pondered the opinions of our readers on both sides.

From what we have already said it will be gathered that an alteration of the name of our journal would never have originated with us. We have not, indeed, been unaware of the disadvantages it has had to sustain in consequence of its present title. But with all these disadvantages it has fought its way to a secure and proud position, and is, at this moment, as high in point of circulation and influence as it has ever been. Under our present colours we embarked upon the stormy sea of politics, and under them we have weathered many an adverse gale. Perhaps, it will be deemed natural and pardonable that we should now take some pride in them, and cherish a fond attachment to them. If, eventually, we should judge it to be our duty to substitute others for them, it will cause us many a sigh to haul them down. So far, therefore, as private and per-

sonal considerations might have moved us, they would have operated in full force against any change.

Nor has our reluctance to moot this question in days gone by sprung exclusively from personal feeling. We are quite sure that an alteration in the designation of our paper, satisfactory as may be the reasons for adopting it, will be followed by some loss as well as gain. Some there will be whose sympathies cannot be detached from the name of a paper without being detached from the paper itself. Much of their fondness, and some portion of their confidence, is the result of old associations—and they will not care to recognise the same companion under a new title. Others there will be, we fear, who will instantly assume that one change is merely the forerunner of another, and that, as soon as the *Nonconformist* has parted with its distinctive appellation, it will, as quickly as decency will allow, drop its distinctive object and principles also. Such parties may be found, no doubt, in every extensive circle of readers, and we can hardly be vain enough to imagine that ours will prove an exception. So that it is not to be taken for granted that the advantages we may derive from the alteration urged upon us, will be just so much clear gain. For a time, at least, we think it problematical whether the gain would be equivalent with the loss.

Actuated by the views and feelings we have but imperfectly set forth above, we peremptorily refused, for several years, so much as to entertain the question of a change of name in this journal. The matter comes before us now, however, in a more serious and urgent form, vigorously plied, as we have been, by the following considerations.

It has been urged upon us that the name now worn by this journal misleads nearly all but its constant readers, as to its real character and object. Pretty generally, the paper is regarded as essentially sectarian and theological, occupying narrow ground, and devoted to a denominational purpose. The broad principles, ecclesiastical and political, which we have laboured to expound and enforce, are not indicated, it is said, by our title, though that title is so specific that it is commonly supposed to define our position and purpose. Hence, beyond a limited range, we are confounded with the class of so-called religious newspapers which have never earned for themselves a very high reputation, and which necessarily address themselves to a comparatively narrow circle of readers. It is represented to us as unfair to ourselves, to our friends, and to our cause, that we should send forth into society world-wide truths under a designation which prevents them from being looked at—and that we should unnecessarily subject ourselves to a misunderstanding which mars our usefulness.

There cannot be a doubt that our present title excludes us from the notice of precisely that class of readers whom it is our main object to instruct and to convince. Few members of the Establishment are magnanimous enough to sit at the feet of a *Nonconformist* for political teaching, and, therefore, few really know what it is we would be at. Now, the end we have in view, it is very fairly urged upon us, requires above all things that we should gain access to the minds of liberally disposed Churchmen, and this is a matter of the utmost difficulty whilst we retain our present title. We are prejudged and condemned simply because we are introduced to notice under an offensive appellation. We exhibit, it is argued, a badge which, whatever our merits, is sure to provoke our rejection. We put a repulsive label upon our wares, and must not be surprised that they are not inquired after. The object at which we aim, the principles we advocate, and the uncompromising spirit with which we are wont to adhere to them, suffice to make our progress difficult enough, without exciting an unnecessary prejudice, *in limine*. In proportion to the unpalatableness of what we seek to do, should be our care, we are reminded, to avoid exciting disfavour by our first appearance. It is as though a surgeon should trick himself out with his tools as ornaments, and excite dread just where it is most essential that he should inspire confidence.

It has been further submitted to us, that the altered character of the times gives tenfold force to considerations such as these. Now, if ever, we might speak with effect, if only we could gain a dispassionate hearing. The sympathies of the age are with us, and the truths we proclaim would be welcomed by many. Old prejudices

are giving way. Ecclesiastical and political affairs are perpetually presenting themselves under new phases. Men are prepared, therefore, to listen to arguments which they would once have scouted, and to look on both sides of propositions which a few years ago they would have denounced as monstrous. The public mind is in a state of rapid transition, especially in regard to the State Church in these realms. It is unspeakably important, therefore, not merely that sound principles should be enunciated, but that their lustre should be concealed by no adventitious causes. "If a name prevents you from delivering your message to those who most need it, and who could best profit by it," demand our friends, "is it wise to retain that name at so critical a juncture as the present? Is it not your first purpose to discharge your mission, and can you do so with effect whilst you bear about with you a token which warns too many to avoid you? Fidelity does not require that you should unnecessarily startle those whom it is your object to persuade, and common prudence dictates that such opportunities as now offer themselves should not be sacrificed to mere feeling, however otherwise excusable."

It has been pressed upon us also—with what justice our readers are more competent than we to determine—that the political principles of this paper, and the manner in which they are set forth, would have commanded for us a wide circulation among the industrious classes, but for the misfortune of our name. We incur, it is said, a serious responsibility by persisting in an arrangement which needlessly contracts the sphere of our influence. Just now, moreover, when a new Reform Bill is expected, and when it is of the utmost importance that Reformers should have an organ for the unfaltering exposition of sound political truth, it would be a wanton throwing away of a glorious opportunity to adhere to a designation which prohibits us from making that opportunity available. The *Nonconformist*, we are told, needs no change but in name, to become representative of the Radical cause in this country. Its thorough independence would be appreciated. Its honesty and steadfastness are urgently required in the present crisis—and its breadth of view, and heartiness of tone, would give it as much influence with the popular party, if once recognised by them, as it now has with its own circle of subscribers. But there is no probability that these qualifications will be recognised so long as we adhere to our present title. There are thousands upon thousands who having seen the name, would resolutely decline to look further.

Well, we candidly acknowledge that these and similar arguments have made some impression on our mind. They have prevailed upon us to entertain a question which, until now, we have uniformly regarded as foreclosed. But we are anxious, in our perplexity, to take counsel of our readers. We, therefore, solicit communications from as many as may feel an interest in the matter. A few of these we shall probably insert in our columns—but our object in asking for them is rather for the guidance of our own judgment, than for publication. We promise to give to every letter with which we may be favoured the most dispassionate consideration—to range all the arguments addressed to us *pro* and *con*., and weigh them, to the best of our ability, one against the other—and when we have heard and deliberated upon both sides, to make up our own mind, to announce it to our readers, and to set forth the reasons by which we have been guided to a conclusion. Meanwhile, we commend the subject to their unprejudiced consideration, and earnestly implore their counsel and advice.

## SUMMARY.

THE Queen left Ireland on Saturday evening, and is, by this time, in her Highland home. The visit, thus safely concluded, was one of happy significance as well as kindly intent. It lent the splendour of the Imperial Crown to an effort at self-elevation by the poorest of the three kingdoms. It put the stamp of the highest social patronage upon one of the grandest of personal and social achievements. It did homage for Great Britain to the industry and art of her sister island; and, in showing special honour to William Dargan, took all his like-minded countrymen by the hand. We rather dislike to be saying what everybody says—else would we



descant on this meeting of hereditary royalty with self-made, modest greatness. But we have already given our estimate of what Dargan has done for Ireland in the way of labour and of example, and will now only say that our warmest anticipations of what might be effected by this latter influence, are strengthened by the auxiliary it has found in the smile of a Queen and the friendship of an illustrious Prince.

In a dead calm the gentlest ripple of the water attracts notice. So in the world political. The Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs remain in town, that they may not be out of the way during the last stage of the negotiations with Russia. Suddenly, Lord John Russell is summoned by the lightning courier from the banks of lovely Loch Lomond, and Lord Palmerston is announced as having arrived in London. It is believed that in the hands of these four Ministers is left by their colleagues the tag end of the Eastern question. The sudden appearance of the two rusticated statesmen in Downing-street is regarded by the *Times* as a proof that perfect unanimity prevails in the Cabinet on that question. On the other hand, the *Daily News*—whose sympathies are all in favour of upholding Turkey—asserts that there is a screw loose somewhere; and surmises that Lord Clarendon recalled his colleagues to stand by him in lecturing to the Earl of Aberdeen on British faith and honour; while the *Morning Herald*, decrying immense danger to the constitution in Cabinet Councils of four, acts the part of the geese who saved the Capitol. Which of these interpretations is correct, is matter of conjecture; but it is not likely that Lord John Russell would have come from beyond the Clyde so soon after his arrival there, without urgent reasons, nor is it improbable that some disagreement may at this critical stage of the negotiations obtain between Lord Aberdeen, who is hampered by no pledges, and has rather a leaning to the Czar, and his three colleagues, who have each severally engaged to insist on the evacuation of the Principalities.

Europe awaits with no little anxiety the response of Russia to the Vienna Note as amended by the Porte. That important document has been made public and is given in another column, with the suggested alterations. Opinions vary as to their importance, but it will be seen that their main drift is to prevent the acknowledgment of the exclusive right of "protection" arrogated by the Czar over the Christians of Turkey—the point upon which the dispute arose. It will be recollected that, in his able speech prior to the prorogation of Parliament, Mr. Layard stated that in every considerable town throughout Turkey there exists the nucleus of a Protestant community; that in some instances whole villages have embraced the Reformed faith; and that the Greek clergy, backed by the Russian mission, have done all in their power to check this movement. He further expressed his belief that the great object of the Czar was to crush the spirit of religious and political independence which has manifested itself of late years among the Christian subjects of the Porte. If this view be correct, the resistance of the Ottoman Government to the covert pretensions of Russia, couched in a few apparently trivial phrases, is not to be wondered at. The equity of the suggested alterations is acknowledged in their adoption by the Four Powers, who have strongly urged the Emperor Nicholas to accept them. At present there is every indication that he will accept them, although the hasty conference in Downing-street has rather an ominous aspect.

As Sheffield avowedly emulates the fame of Damascus for the production of sword blades, that the speeches at the Cutlers' Feast were a little superfluously belligerent, need cause us no surprise. At that annual gathering, on Thursday last, Earl Fitzwilliam struck the keynote in a letter of ambitious truisms; and Mr. Roebuck—warmly welcomed, as he deserved to be, on his first appearance after long illness—prolonged the strain, couching Roman sentiments in Spartan sentences. But even in the atmosphere thus heated, Mr. Peto's exhibition of the guarantees of peace was not unappreciated.

The railway express train which carried Mr. Roebuck and Mr. B. Denison to this feast, left the King's Cross terminus at five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Five minutes before that hour, a string of coal-trucks was being "shunted" from the up to the down line, at Hornsey, where

the coal depôt is on the wrong side of the way. In the process of shunting, a break-down occurred. The station-master thereupon telegraphed to London to delay the five o'clock train; but, before the message arrived, the express was thundering towards Hornsey at the rate of forty miles an hour, intending to rush through the station. The driver was signalled to, but, from some unexplained reason, failed to observe or understand the signals, dashed on, and overturned a number of carriages one upon another. The Lord Mayor, the Bishop of Lincoln, and the two eminent gentlemen above-named, were drawn out more or less contused—others, with broken limbs, and one with probably fatal injuries. What will be done to the Company which persists in keeping up a station constructed with such perverse ingenuity as to be perilous as any mountain-pass? As public honour was given by the ancients for saving a citizen's life, should not a sacrifice to public justice be exacted, besides private compensation, for wanton mutilation of the State's constituents?

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe this day terminates her sojourn among us, leaving Liverpool by the "Arctic" steam-ship. Her farewell to English friends was made at the residence of Mr. Edward Baines, of Leeds; when parting gifts were presented, and responded to by parting words of affection and encouragement. The latest intelligence from her own country gives a heightened value to labours such as hers, and heralds the approach of their great reward. Judge Maclean's decision in the case of Washington Macquerry, of Ohio, claimed as his fugitive slave by Henry Miller, of Kentucky, preludes the voice of doom to slavery, though ratifying the latest enactments for its maintenance. In vain was it pleaded that as neither the constitution of Ohio nor of the United States recognised the existence of slavery, the recent statute was invalid. The Judge pointed out, with convincing clearness, that the thing was there though the word was absent—that slavery, as a fact, is sanctioned by the federal compact; and that the law must take its course. The comparative calmness with which the argument was conducted on both sides, in reality served as fuel to the fire that burned in the heart of free Ohio. The result places in bolder contrast the peculiar institutions of America with the spirit of its people, and must therefore, we believe, materially accelerate the total divorce of the one from the other. To bind fast the sanction of law upon the neck of a principle repugnant to human nature, is but to hang there the mill-stone that will securely carry it to perdition.

But that the southern spirit has a tenacious hold upon the present American executive is too clearly expressed by the declaration of the *Washington Union*, that the Government will do its utmost to defeat the proposed extinction of slavery in Cuba, by the introduction of free Africans and the apprenticeship system. Such is the proposition said to have been made by England in reply to a mission from the Governor-General of Cuba. Spain, it is to be feared, looks for the security of her last West Indian possession in another direction—namely, an alliance with the Mexican Santa Anna; in one of whose ports a Cuban slave-ship is permitted to refit. The report of the late Select Committee on the slave-trade, convicts the Spanish Government of protecting the pirate traffic. Why should she not be severely dealt with as any Barbary Corsair? Why, at all events, should any Englishman show courtesy to her Messalina Queen-Mother?

#### DEATH UPON THE RIGHT HAND AND THE LEFT.

ONCE more, the appearance of Asiatic cholera at Hamburg is authoritatively announced. About this time last year, the dreaded visitant came thus far on its way towards us, and then mercifully turned back. Again has it issued from its eastern hiding-place, advanced from Persia across the Russian Empire, to Prussian Poland, and after cruelly ravaging Copenhagen, fastens upon the westernmost point of central Europe, whence it is but a short journey to our shores. In Copenhagen, nearly 4,000 persons, out of a population of 200,000, have perished by it—a rate of mortality four or five times greater than that of London during the disastrous fifteen weeks

of 1849. And in Hamburg it has already passed from the category of "sporadic" into that of "epidemic" diseases. It would seem, therefore, that only such an interruption of its ordinary course as we have no right to expect, can this time deliver us from its desolating presence.

"Forewarned—forearmed." If, since the last time this Archangel of Hades spread his baleful wings over our city, and gathered an additional thousand weekly to the ghostly regions, we have learned nothing of the secrets of his power, and done nothing to diminish it,—our chastisement, however severe, will not exceed our deserts. Imperfect as is still our knowledge of the morbid phenomena, certain points are demonstratively made out, and those, happily, the most practically important. We are sure that cleanliness, ventilation, and temperance, act as a charm against the pestilence that lurks in the aerial particles; and will preserve a dwelling from the invasion of the destroying angel almost as certainly as did the blood upon the door-post protect from the last and greatest of the Egyptian plagues. We are as well assured of this as of any one of the facts on which we daily work. If, therefore, we have not, within the four years that have elapsed since public prayer was made for the removal of pestilence—if we have not cleansed our habitations and our ways, let in the untainted breeze upon vitiated atmospheres, and promoted habits of personal virtue, our infatuation must be invincible to the persuasiveness of a voice from heaven, or a resurrection from the grave.

Something, we know, has been done, and much more has been put in train for doing. The drainage of London is being pushed on, however immethodically. Many acres of sepulchral earth, teeming with deadly gases, and festering fast into huge laboratories of disease, have been shut up from further disturbance of their death-breeding soil. The respite of another year would perhaps find water accessible to every habitation, and familiar to many stomachs to which it is now abhorrent, because impure—our live and dead meat markets an elegant and wholesome suburban structure—our cupola of smoke rarified, if not rolled away—our river capable of "the translucent wave"—and one or two more of our rookeries cut through by street improvements.—But if that respite should not be granted? We must make up in energetic and, if necessary, costly action, for our dilatory and bit by bit performance of the task so often and impressively urged upon us.

Were it possible for a distant example,—however terrible,—to prove more operative than our own experience, that office would certainly be discharged by the spectacle which New Orleans now presents. That city has been to the West, ever since its cession to the American Union in 1803, even more truly than Constantinople to the East, the City of the Plague. Built upon a site that only the madness of commercial lust could ever have tempted men to occupy—a huge swamp at the mouth of the Mississippi—it subjects all but its native and negro inhabitants to a process of acclimation; under which ordeal a large proportion of them perish. Every year, about the beginning of August, the fever season sets in, and seldom departs before the middle of October. Two months since, there were about 30,000 inhabitants, reported by the health authorities as "unacclimated"—that is, liable to the sickness; and already one-tenth of that number have died! so that, if the rate of mortality were to go on as it has begun, half of the unacclimated would sink under their first experience of yellow fever. Two hundred deaths per day out of so small a population, is a larger proportion than the records of great plagues anywhere present. Lighter than this was the curse which the last of the Crusaders brought back with them to Europe, and even that hitherto unprecedented calamity of the kind in modern history, which literally decimated London in 1665. The most horrible incidents which the ghastly pencil of Defoe has preserved to us of the latter, are outdone by the scenes reported to us of the Crescent City. When the gravediggers became unequal to their work, chain gangs were brought from the prisons, and induced by threats and bribes to do the sexton's office. These failing to keep pace with the multiplication of corpses, negroes were hired in aid. Five dollars an hour and brandy without stint, could not stimulate this demon-like crew to give decent interment to the bodies flung just within the ceme-



tery gates. Trenches of fourteen inches' depth are furrows, not graves—but not even these could be made fast enough, or the bursting coffins be quickly enough covered up. On a Sunday evening, the citizens took alarm at the accumulation of unburied corpses; and the perplexed authorities ordered the burning of one hundred and twenty. Last accounts say that the plough was employed to open gaps in the rotten earth, wherein to hide away the still more rotten clay that but a day or two before was instinct with life, perhaps adorned with beauty. And to cap the horror of the whole, the city rivalled, in its attention to the usual sports of the summer season, the drunken, ruffian levity of the chain-gangs and the negroes. The great slave-mart and bagnio of the West—the proudest trophy of Anglo-Saxon progress southwards—the city before whose mud-walls perished brave men that had escaped the carnage of Waterloo, in whose streets Oriental vices are indulged with Teutonic energy, in whose pulpits eminent divines officiate, and in whose counting-houses a vast traffic in human flesh is conducted—scourged with the heaviest hand that ere was laid upon a city since the night in which Sodom and Gomorrah were burned up, has no hope for the cessation of the plague but in the exhaustion of its prey! To such may humanity arrive through the habitual violation of all law, the indulgence of every worst passion, and contemptuous familiarity with warning chastisement!

#### SCARCITY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE Eastern question is succeeded by one of more pressing interest to the nations of Europe—that of the supply of food. In nearly every continental country the harvest has now been gathered in, and the result is a deficient supply in the prime necessary of life. In France, Belgium, Germany, and Italy, bad weather, and the general absence of a warm ripening sun, have caused a deficient and inferior crop of wheat. Already the restrictionist Governments of Europe are alarmed at the prospect. Prohibitory duties are suspended, the exportation of corn prohibited, and the granaries of Russia, Turkey, and the United States, drawn upon to make up the deficiency. The French Government is scouring Europe for cargoes of grain, and has been the means of advancing prices in every market. Clamorous peoples taught to look to their rulers for the supply of food, make no secret of their discontent at the rising prices and threatened scarcity. Corn riots have commenced in various districts, and, added to the political disaffection which prevails in most continental countries, create alarm in absolutist courts, and threaten the maintenance of that system of despotism which overshadows Europe. Thus far the arbitrary Governments have succeeded in stifling political discontent by military coercion. It remains to be seen how they will deal with a rebellion of the belly.

The French Government have been the most energetic in attempting to meet the crisis—a crisis which in France especially has been the forerunner of revolution. Not only have all restrictions upon the importation of grain been removed, but the Emperor is becoming corn-merchant for his subjects, and is attempting to regulate the price of bread in Paris. The result of this mischievous attempt to interfere with the law of supply and demand has been to enhance instead of diminish prices, to paralyze the legitimate operations of trade, and to lay the foundation of financial troubles. "We are now (says the *Times*) at the very commencement of this difficulty, and no one can tell how long it will last, or to what extremes it may go. At present, the question is simply whether the population of Paris are to pay 9d. or 8d. for their loaf, and no interference whatever was required. But the working classes of France, in whom the spirit of M. Louis Blanc's orations on Socialism is not quite extinct, are told by the Government that, happen what may, 8d. is to be the price of the loaf; and they must be well aware that the Government has given them this rash pledge because it is afraid of popular discontent. Can there be a greater premium on disaffection?"

It is, also, threatened with scarcity, arising from a more deficient crop than any which has been reaped since 1846, and aggravated by the competition of our neighbours in foreign markets.

But happily we have less to fear than any other country. England, as the result of her Free-trade policy has become the great grain emporium of the world. Her population, through the absence of restrictions on commerce, steady industry, and enormous trade, have become so prosperous, highly paid, and well employed, as to fear little in the enhanced cost of living. All classes may become somewhat pinched, and obliged to curtail expenditure, and spend less upon food, but there is not likely to be much suffering or discontent. Our Government has neither to feed the people, nor keep them quiet under starvation, as have the "paternal" rulers of continental countries. They have absolved themselves of the responsibility of providing for the material necessities of the population, and the easy action of natural laws has vindicated their wisdom. Happily, too, our commercial prospects are unclouded. It is true the Bank have raised their rate of discount, and there is great tightness in the money-market. But this restriction upon commercial enterprise is not likely to be permanent, and has the advantage of keeping speculation, at the present juncture, within legitimate channels. The adverse state of exchanges, and the high rate of interest, is thus accounted for by the *Economist*, which directs attention to the fact that in twenty years our exports have more than doubled; that for the first six months of the present year they were nearly £10,000,000 in advance of 1852; and that it is probable the exports for 1843 will reach to the remarkable amount of £93,000,000:—

"To increase our foreign trade, alone, in a single year, by £15,000,000; and that, too, upon a principle of giving credit to our customers for our exports, while we pay ready money for our increased imports, may easily suggest such an increased demand for capital as fully to account for the present high rate of interest. And let it be remembered that this increase of £15,000,000 of exports represents but a portion of the increase consequent thereon. Our home trade must have, also, increased, in perhaps even a greater ratio, in order to furnish all the means required for such an extended production. The increased wages paid, measured by their greater rate, and by the full employment of all the people, must alone lead to a considerable increased profitable demand for capital—and, again, to a greatly increased domestic trade in their expenditure. It would not be exactly correct to say that the exchanges and the rate of interest directly affect each other, but it is certain that they are both influenced by common causes;—that a low exchange is usually accompanied by a high rate of interest, and a low rate of interest by a favourable state of the exchanges."

"Every cloud has a silver lining." The present check to the long season of prosperity with which this country has been favoured is not without its wholesome lessons and even its advantages. A bad harvest reminds us of our dependence upon Him in whose hands are the times and seasons. It will confirm all previous experience of the wisdom of leaving industry and its fruits unfettered—fixing the Free-trade principle upon a lasting foundation. We fear the movement for higher wages will now be arrested, seeing that with scarcity of capital employers cannot with safety greatly enhance the remuneration of labour. But the check is only temporary, and the continued drain of our population will insure to the workman his just reward. Every rank of society may take the hint to curtail needless expenditure, lessen consumption, and avoid waste.

The scarcity has come at a time when the aspect of affairs abroad is troublous and perilous, and has, perhaps, effectually averted all danger of war. The dearth of Europe is another guarantee of peace. It is remarkable that the country with whom all Europe is justly incensed is, at the present juncture, the granary for whose abundance they compete. Possibly even the Emperor Nicholas may be gradually learning the lesson that the quiet pursuits of industry and interchange of commercial productions are the most productive sources of wealth, and the best safeguard of established authority. By her increasing manufacture of cotton goods, and immense trade in grain, Russia is furnishing fresh securities against an aggressive policy.

Free-trade in corn now obtains in every continental State. The restrictive policy has broken down just at the period when it might have been of service. The potato-blight and bad crops paved the way for a like suspension of our corn-laws, and for their eventual repeal. We are not without hope that all Europe may extract from the threatened dearth some practical advantage. For not only has Protection proved to them "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare," but the secure position of this country, in spite of a failing harvest, proclaims the safety and wisdom of free-trade, and confirms the deductions of political

economy and common sense. It is in time of adversity that peoples, as well as individuals, are taught salutary lessons; and we are not without hope that the incipient movement which has commenced in France for removing the fetters of industry, will be seriously followed up in other parts of Europe, and pave the way for that era of better government and expanded freedom which conspiracies fail, as in the case of Milan and Rome, to inaugurate.

The question as to the possibility of obtaining supplies of guano from new sources, to render our agriculturists less dependent on Peru, has during the past week or two attracted renewed attention. Mr. Pettitt, the inventor the "fish guano," challenges a comparison of his article with that obtained from Peru. In a letter addressed to the *Times*, he says that he has not claimed the prize of £1,000 offered by the Royal Agricultural Society, because of the condition affixed, that the substitute for guano shall be sold at a price not higher than £5 per ton. "If," he says, "the society will withdraw the last condition, I will present it with a £1,000 prize if, in the face of the country, it can refuse me the £1,000 offered for a substitute for guano. . . . Why should we send our ships thousands of miles for an article while we have unlimited supplies of it swimming about in our seas? Why send our gold to Peru, when it might be so profitably spent in doubling, nay, quadrupling, our fisheries at home, in rearing sailors for our fleets, and in fertilizing our lands with a home-made article? Give me a fleet of fishing-boats, and I will make as much guano in twenty-four hours as the myriads of Peruvian birds will make in a year; of as good a quality, and very much lower in price."

Daylesford, the seat of the celebrated Warren Hastings, has heard the sound of the hammer; its furniture and memorials have been sold. One of the books was, "A Collection of all the Evidence against Warren Hastings." It sold for eighteen guineas.

The collective receipts of the metropolitan railways have averaged during the last six months an increase of nearly 20 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of last year, although the trade of the country was even at that time highly prosperous.

In the new American clipper, the "Sovereign of the Seas," the ropes which form the running rigging are of cotton, which is not only capable of a tighter twist, but is not liable to become deteriorated by friction in the same degree as hempen cords. After they have been in use, too, for years, they can be sold for nearly as much as the original cost. These ropes are quite smooth, and run with great rapidity through the blocks. The sails also of this vessel are of cotton, two sets of cotton sails costing only the sum paid for one set of linen.

The following case of somnambulism is even more extraordinary than one we related last week:—Between twelve and one o'clock on Wednesday morning, as police-constable Hindes was on duty in Upper Albany-street, Regent's-park, he observed a female in her night dress, walking briskly along the pavement. He spoke to her several times, but receiving no answer, felt convinced that she was in a state of somnambulism. He immediately laid hold of her, and wrapping her up in his great coat, called a cab, in which he conveyed her to the Albany-street station, where, after the lapse of an hour, she became restored to consciousness. She was then asked by an officer on duty as to her name, address, and occupation. In reply, she said she was a domestic in the service of Mr. Haines, chemist, Albany-street. It appeared that, having been in the habit of engaging a cab for her master in the morning, she had, while her "senses were shut," gone in her sleep upon the same errand. The key of the street door, which was discovered to have been left open, was at the station found in her hand.

The flourishing town of Bradford was engaged last week in celebrating, by an appropriate musical festival, the opening of St. George's Hall—a handsome building devoted to music. The performances began on Wednesday, with the oratorio of "St. Paul;" on Thursday the "Messiah;" drew an immense audience. Mr. Costa acted as conductor; the chorus singers were supplied by the choral societies of the great northern towns; among the vocalists and orchestras were some of the best London artists. The town has been very gay, and the festival successful.

Mr. J. R. Hind, of Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Greenwich, writing to the *Times* on the 29th ult., on the subject of the comet at present visible, says:—

The distance of this body from the earth, at 8 o'clock last evening, was 80,000,000 miles; and hence it results, that the actual diameter of the bright nucleus was 8,000 miles, or about equal to that of the earth, while the tail had a real length of 4,500,000 miles, and a breadth of 250,000, which is rather over the distance separating the moon from the earth. It is usual to assume, that the intensity of a comet's light varies as the reciprocal of the products of the squares of the distances from the earth and sun, but the present one has undergone a far more rapid increase of brilliancy than would result from this hypothesis. The augmentation of light will go on till the 3rd of September, and it will be worth while to look for the comet in the day-time about that date; for this purpose an equatorially-mounted telescope will be required, and I would suggest the addition of a light green or red glass, to take off the great glare of sunlight, the instrument being adjusted to focus on the planet Venus. This comet was discovered on the 10th of June by Mr. Klinkerfues, of the Observatory at Gottingen, but was not bright enough to be seen without a telescope until about August 13th.



## BLUE BOOKS ON THE SLAVE-TRADE AND ASSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS.

Amongst the numerous Parliamentary reports which await the dissecting knife of the journalist during the dull season, prominence must be given to the reports of the House of Commons committees on the slave-trade and assurance associations.

From the report on the slave-trade we are glad to find that the recent accounts of the marked abatement of the iniquitous traffic are fully confirmed. Indeed, it is stated that but for the open encouragement given to it by the Spanish Government, the trade would have been entirely abolished some years ago. On the west coast of Africa there has been a great diminution of the slave-trade since 1848. From the 14th Oct., 1846, to the 30th June, 1848, Sir Charles Hotham captured 122 vessels, containing 9,567 slaves: whereas Captain Seymour, the last officer from the west coast of Africa, states that in the years 1850-1 not one vessel with slaves was captured on the whole coast; that a legitimate trade was springing up in exports of the produce of the country; that he had lately counted at Benguela (formerly a noted slave-port) as many as fourteen merchant vessels at one time, all engaged in legitimate commerce; and that, in fact, "wherever the slave-trade has ceased commerce is beginning." If the Cuban market for slaves could be closed, Capt. Seymour thinks the slave-trade would soon be entirely extinct.

When the committees in 1848 and 1849 made their reports, Brazil was carrying on an active trade in slaves; but that is now completely put down. In 1847, the number imported into the Brazils was 53,172; in 1848, 60,000; in 1849, 54,000; but in 1851 it had diminished to 3,287, and in 1852 to 700; of which last importation a considerable number had been seized by the Brazilian Government. From the speech of the Emperor to the Assembly, this year, the stringent laws passed by the Government, and above all, the seizure and banishment of some Brazilian merchants who were suspected of an intention to renew the trade, the committee express their belief that the Brazilian Government is sincere, and that the slave-trade is actually abolished in that country.

In Cuba, on the other hand, the slave-trade has grown up again since 1848, after having been, to all appearance, fairly put down. Mr. Kennedy, who resided thirteen years at the Havannah, proved that the slave-trade has increased or decreased in Cuba according to the conduct of the Captains-General and other public officers. Up to the year 1840, the Captain-General of Cuba received a doubloon for every slave introduced into the island. During the two years and a-half of General Vald's Government, from 1840-1 to 1843, the fees were refused by him, and the trade nearly ceased. In 1843, after the arrival of General O'Donnell, the fee was advanced to three doubloons for each slave imported, and was received by him all the time he was there. In 1850, General Concha made known his determination to accept no fees, and took active steps to put down the nefarious traffic; but he was soon recalled, and the general understanding was, that his recall was owing to the measures he had taken to put down the slave-trade. Other witnesses stated, that persons of rank and distinction at Madrid have invested money in that traffic, and that their influence is understood to be sufficiently powerful with the Spanish Government to obtain the recall of an honest officer like General Concha.

The committee of the Lords in 1850 stated, that, in their judgment, it was "worthy of consideration whether the three great maritime Powers—France, the United States, and Great Britain—could not be brought to combine in joint representations, and, if need be, active measures, for obtaining from Spain and Brazil an actual suppression of this traffic." The Commons committee remark, that the conduct of the Brazilian Government had rendered any such measure unnecessary so far as regards Brazil. "As regards Cuba," they remark, "it is a matter of great surprise, that while Spain is at this time indebted to England and France for their efforts to form a tripartite convention with the United States in order to protect Cuba from piratical attacks, the Government of Spain should not take warning from the fact that one of the reasons alleged by the United States for not joining that convention, is the continuance of the slave-trade in that island." Mr. Everett, in a letter, dated Washington, 1st December, 1852, to Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, writes, "I will but allude to an evil of the first magnitude; I mean the African slave-trade, in the suppression of which England and France take a lively interest; an evil which forms a great reproach upon the civilization of Christendom, and perpetuates the barbarism of Africa, but for which, it is to be feared, there is no hope of a complete remedy while Cuba remains a Spanish colony."

According to the latest intelligence contained in this report, it would seem that there is a glimmer of a hope of some improvement at Cuba. Mr. Crawford, Consul-General at the Havannah, in his last despatches, dated the 21st and 25th June, 1853, reports that "there is a manifest difference in the measures adopted by the Government of Cuba to check the alarming extent of the slave-trade." Unfortunately, however, this is not very definite—whereas the whole of the unfavourable evidence is as clear and precise as figures can make it. Since the issue of the report, it has been stated that Canedo, the Captain-General of Cuba, has sent to this country a friend—Senor Torriente by name, "on a private mission, to feel the English pulse, and pave the way for a better feeling" towards him, and "armed with the strongest assurances that the slave-trade shall cease if it is within human power to stop it."

The report on Assurance Associations is a very

lengthy document. It points out the defects of the act of 1844, and the manner in which it is evaded. As to the condition of existing associations the committee report:—

With regard to the general condition of existing companies, so far as any evidence has been laid before your committee, they feel it their duty to report that it is more satisfactory than they had been led to believe before they entered upon their inquiry. No doubt instances of great abuses and flagrant frauds have been disclosed by the witnesses examined, but in general these consisted of an open violation of all law, more akin to swindling than to regular trade, and such as it would be difficult for any legislature to prevent, so long as private persons exercise so little precaution in the conduct of their own affairs. But while the committee are enabled to speak in these satisfactory terms of existing offices, so far as the evidence has gone, their attention has been called to the great facilities which exist under the present state of the law for insurance companies, in common with others, being brought into existence with no reasonable prospect of guarantee for success, and not unfrequently without any *bond fide* intention of transacting business. It appears by a return made to your committee from the office of the registrar, that since the passing of the act in 1844, no fewer than 311 insurance companies of various kinds have been provisionally registered, of which 140 were completely registered, and of which only ninety-six continue to exist at this time. And while your committee have reason to believe that some of the companies which have ceased to exist during that period have been absorbed in other companies, by whom their business has been taken over, yet at the same time they have no doubt that considerable traffic has been carried on in the mere creation of companies which never had any real prospect of a *bond fide* existence.

The practical conclusions of the committee are as follows:—

1st. Your committee are of opinion that the business of assurance companies differs so much from ordinary business, that it will be advisable to repeal all the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies' Act so far as they relate to assurance societies, and to deal with them in a separate act.

2nd. Your committee have already adverted to the insufficient power which the existing act confers upon the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies to give effect to the provisions of the law. Your committee are of opinion that whatever duties may be entrusted to that officer under any act to be passed, it is essential that adequate powers should be provided to enable him, either by himself, or through one of the departments of the State, to enforce any regulations that Parliament may think it wise to enact. Experience has proved that without such powers, regulations become a dead letter, and are only calculated to mislead by the apparent sanction which they give to proceedings not in reality controlled by them.

3rd. Your committee, in a former part of this report, have alluded to the inconvenience which has arisen from the fact that a portion of the existing assurance offices are completely registered under the act of 1844, and a portion not so registered. The effect of this distinction has been to lead to controversies between the "old offices" (established prior to 1844), and the "new offices" (established since the passing of the act in that year), which have been prejudicial to the interests of the public. Your committee are therefore of opinion that it would be highly advantageous to all parties if all companies, both those existing and those that may in future be formed, could be placed under one general system of registration. In accomplishing this, your committee would recommend that the requirements for registration as regards existing companies, should be as simple as possible, but that whatever periodical returns may be deemed necessary, should be the same as regards all companies whatever.

With regard to Mutual Assurance Companies, where the claims of the assurance are confined to the funds of the society, and where no personal liability attaches, your committee are of opinion that the requirements of the law that the members of such societies should be registered, it is of no real utility to the public or the assured, while it is both extensive and troublesome; and that all the objects of the law would be answered by a registration of the directors and other officers of such societies.

4th. Your committee feel that perhaps the most important part of the inquiry is that which refers to the precautions which should be hereafter adopted with regard to the formation of new companies. On the one hand, your committee feel that the ground hitherto occupied by these useful institutions has been comparatively limited, and that their application is capable of a great extension, not only in the higher and middle classes of society, but also among the humbler classes, to whom it has recently been very considerably applied; and that it is, therefore, very important that no check or impediment should be placed in the way of the further extension of this enterprise, not absolutely needful for the security of the public. On the other hand, the committee are of opinion that in the interest of the companies themselves, as well as in that of the public, it is desirable to interpose such checks as will give a reasonable guarantee as to the *bond fide* intentions of the promoters of such companies. To this extent, only, the committee are of opinion that any interference at this stage is desirable. With this view, in addition to such regulations as may be considered needful for the purposes of registration, the committee are of opinion that no new company should be admitted to complete registration until a capital shall have been subscribed, and actually paid up, of at least £10,000, and which shall be invested in the public funds, under such regulations as Parliament may deem fit to enact; to be considered in the double light of a test of *bond fide* intentions on the part of the promoters, and of a security for the liabilities of the company, at its early stage of existence.

5th. No part of the subject submitted to your committee has received more attention than that of the publication of periodical accounts. Hitherto those accounts, as published, have been of a most unsatisfactory character. Your committee have carefully considered whether it would be practicable to prescribe such a form of account as would accomplish the objects of the Legislature; but, after the most careful considerations they are led to the conclusion that no fixed form could be made applicable to all cases, which would not be exposed to much evasion, or which would practically afford any real security.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that it shall be imperative upon each company to make a complete investigation into its affairs at least once in five years, as is usually prescribed by their deeds of settlement, and at such times so prescribed, which shall show a complete valuation of their risks and liabilities, and of their assets to meet the same; and that such valuation accounts which may be made for the information and use of their proprietors, shareholders, or members, shall be registered in the office of the registrar; and that in each intermediate year between such periodical balance-sheets or valuations, there shall also be registered a statement containing authenticated information on the following particulars:—The amount of receipts during the year for premiums on policies; the amount of expenses during the year; the number and amount of new policies issued; the total number and amount of liabilities on all current policies; the total amount of premiums receivable on the same; the whole amount of capital, distinguishing the manner in which invested; how much in cash; how much in Government securities; how much in mortgage upon real estate; how much in other securities, specifying their nature; the average rate of interest received upon each class of investments; the amount of such investment, if any, on which the payment of interest is in arrears; the table of mortality, and the rate of interest used in calculating the premiums. In addition to the above, in the case of proprietary companies, the amount of subscribed capital should be stated, and also the amount actually paid up, and how invested.

## THE QUEEN IN DUBLIN.

We left the Royal party, in the Postscript of our last, making their first visit to the Exhibition. The event is deserving of more extended description than we were then able to furnish. The scene must have been an imposing and brilliant one, even to those who recollected the greater glory of May 1, 1851. Now, as then, a principal element of gaiety was, the immense assemblage of fair and well-dressed spectators. Gallantry everywhere conceded the first rank to the ladies; and they, besides thus forming a "flowery verge" to the central hall, festooned, by their adventurous grouping, every pillar, group of statuary, and industrial trophy. The members of the committee received her Majesty as she alighted, and conducted her at once to a small and prettily fitted-up apartment adjoining the main entrance. Thence, after a moment's pause, and preceded by them, she entered the central hall. From gallery and floor arose at once the most hearty cheers, which, accompanied by the music of the National Anthem, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, were prolonged as she advanced to the upper end of the hall. Prince Albert and the young Princes accompanied her Majesty, who was attended by the Duchess of Wellington, leaning on the arm of the Lord-Lieutenant, and the Countess St. Germans on that of Earl Granville. The committee, who, headed by their chairman, George Roe, led the way, having reached the foot of the raised dais on which the throne had been placed, formed a semicircle at its base—while the Queen and the other members of the Royal family, ascending the steps, took their places, her Majesty in the centre, with the Prince of Wales on her right hand, and Prince Albert and Prince Arthur on her left. The spectacle which the hall now presented was singularly imposing; in front, the vast assemblage standing up, and cheering loudly—behind, the Court, in an attitude of respectful attendance, and beyond them, on the verge of the platform, a semicircle of the Irish nobility. The Queen appeared touched by the scene. His Royal Highness Prince Albert seemed also affected, and both gazed earnestly for some minutes over the great area of the hall, to the aspect of which the enthusiasm of loyalty added an indescribable charm. The deep silence of expectation followed, as, at a signal from the Lord Chamberlain, the committee drew near, and their chairman read the following address:—

May it please your Majesty,—

We, the Executive Committee of the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1853, tendering a dutiful welcome to your Majesty on your arrival in this part of your dominions, desire to express our feelings of loyal and devoted attachment to your throne and person.

Recollecting the deep gratification which your Majesty afforded to your Irish subjects by your gracious visit to this metropolis on a former occasion, we cannot fail to attribute our being honoured by your august presence this day to your Majesty's special wish to foster and encourage an enterprise having for its object the industrial and intellectual improvement of your people.

In this building, raised at the cost of a high-minded and generous person, whose name is honourably identified with projects of practical utility to his country, we present for your Majesty's inspection a collection of arts and manufactures from most of the nations of Europe.

To your Majesty and your Royal Consort we offer our grateful thanks for the early and gracious encouragement extended to this undertaking by your promise of those contributions which now grace the Exhibition.

Acknowledging with gratitude the hearty co-operation we have received from England and Scotland, as well as from foreign countries, in promoting that success which we have laboured to realize, we earnestly pray that your Majesty and your Royal House may live long to witness and enjoy the increased prosperity of your subjects, and their advance in all that can elevate and improve a nation.

In a clear firm voice her Majesty made the following reply:—

I receive with sincere pleasure your address, and I thank you for the expression of your loyal and devoted attachment. I willingly contributed to this collection of arts and manufactures from most of the countries of Europe, the object of which was to promote the industrial and intellectual improvement of my people, and it has added much to my gratification, in revisiting this portion of my dominions, to see the complete success of an enterprise which has been carried out in a spirit of energy and self-reliance, and with no pecuniary aid but that de-



rived from the patriotic munificence of one of my Irish subjects.

Lord Granville was handing a copy of this reply to Mr. Roe, when an amusing incident occurred, which for a moment or two drew the attention of the assemblage entirely away from the ceremony and concentrated it upon another part of the hall. A very elegant bronze fountain, exhibited by André, and placed in the hall, had tempted several of the spectators to cluster round it for a better view of all that took place. Whether the Royal speech had exercised a mystic influence upon it, or the moment was deemed propitious for a display of the kind, or the Irishman's love of a joke overcame somebody who had the power to give practical effect to what he wanted to do, certain it is that this fountain began to play. The dexterous application of a shower bath under such circumstances was irresistible. When the laughter had subsided, Mr. Roe, Lord Talbot de Malahide, and the Hon. George Handcock, were permitted the honour of kissing hands. Mr. Roe then, approaching Prince Albert, read to him an address, in which mention was thus specifically made of Mr. Dargan's merits, and his Royal Highness' attention was particularly drawn to a peculiarity of the present exhibition:—

We feel bound to attribute to an honoured and enterprising individual the merit of having enabled this committee to co-operate with the Royal Dublin Society in giving a character of more than usual prominence to their triennial exhibition of manufactures, which was to be held this year, and of having erected this Temple of Industry, which her Majesty and your Royal Highness now grace by your presence.

Of the practical value of exhibitions it is unnecessary to dilate in the presence of your Royal Highness, who has so ably advocated their public utility; but we may be allowed to direct your attention to a distinguishing peculiarity of the Exhibition of 1853, which extends the principle laid down by the Royal Commission of 1851, so as to include painting, the highest order of the arts, and also examples of the industrial and artistic products of by-gone ages, whereby their progressive advance can be traced from the earliest times to the present.

The Prince Consort, with considerable emphasis, replied:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you most sincerely for your very kind and gratifying address.

It is with more than ordinary satisfaction that I again find myself in this city, at a time when the energy of the Irish people—aided by the noble liberality, which you so justly commend, of a single person—has opened to the world an Exhibition in which, I rejoice to hear from you, articles of native produce, and of native art and industry, occupy so large a space.

Most cordially do I respond to the prayer with which you concluded, that each succeeding visit of the Queen may find Ireland advanced in art, in agriculture, and in manufactures; and, I would add, in the comfort, happiness, and prosperity of her people.

The tribute to Dargan's "patriotic munificence," not only by the Prince, but by the Queen, will probably induce some curiosity as to the share which he was taking in these proceedings. Once or twice, before her Majesty arrived, he was seen moving about in the vacant space reserved for her reception, and instantly a kindly cheer arose from all parts of the building. Then he disappeared and attracted no notice until after the Prince's reply, when the Lord Chamberlain beckoned him forward to the foot of the throne. He emerged from the most retired position in the whole circle of committeemen, and kneeling down, kissed the Queen's hand, at which the assembly testified their pleasure by a loud and enthusiastic cheer.

After these presentations a procession was formed, in which the committee and chief officials of the Exhibition took the lead, and the Lord Mayor and Corporation followed; then came the Queen and Prince Albert, the two young Princes, the Royal suite, the Lord-Lieutenant, Lady St. Germans, and the principal members of the Viceregal household. The procession was not one of strict state and ceremony, for the Lord Chamberlain walked like ordinary human beings instead of as usual, and her Majesty, instead of a diadem, wore "a very pretty pink bonnet." Leaving the centre of the building, the Royal visitors first passed through the north hall, where the hardware, the textile fabrics, and the manufactures from mineral substances are chiefly located—the portion of the building which makes the least show, but probably has the most intrinsic merit and practical interest. From the north hall the procession, passing by the ancient crosses fixed at the chief entrance, moved slowly through the foreign compartments on the south side, and thence into the picture gallery, which had been kept perfectly clear of spectators in order that her Majesty might enjoy uninterruptedly the first impressions produced by an unrivalled collection of paintings admirably displayed.

Commencing with the Belgian collection, her Majesty was particularly struck with a picture of the Dauphin (Louis XVII.), for which the committee are indebted to the liberality of her Majesty's uncle. The striking and painful pathos of this beautiful work riveted the Queen's attention, and she pointed out and explained the subject to the Prince of Wales. It represents the little captive king in a squalid apartment in the house of Simeon the shoemaker, to whose keeping he had been consigned by the revolutionary Convention. The poor child, starved and nearly naked, is seen reclining in a dying state against the walls of his prison, his pallid countenance and glassy eyes turned up in meek resignation. At his feet lies the *Moniteur* announcing the execution of Louis XVI. and his queen, and on the wall the dying child has written these words:—"Oh Lord, pardon those who have killed my parents." Having examined some of the other pictures in this collection, her Majesty crossed over to the contributions of the English school, when she recognised her own celebrated paintings, and pointed them out particularly, though old acquaintances, to the Royal children.

Passing along with a current commentary on the pictures that chiefly attracted their attention, her Majesty and the Prince came where Raphael's *Dolphin and Child* occupied the centre of the hall. Coming down the northern side of the hall, the attention of the Royal visitors was arrested by two great national historical pictures—"The Review of the Irish Volunteers in College-green," and "Grattan moving the Declaration of Irish Independence." Lord Talbot de Malahide, with the aid of the key, explained the latter with some minuteness, pointing out the great actors in that memorable scene, and particularly the most prominent figure, Mr. Grattan. The Queen next paused before Sir M. A. Shee's portrait of Thomas Moore, comparing it with Mr. Mulvany's striking likeness of the poet in his more advanced years. The portraits of Shell and O'Connell, in their immediate vicinity, also came in for a due share of the Royal attention. The Prussian collection of pictures was next visited, and first a painting well known to the frequenters of the Exhibition—"Prince Waldemar of Prussia supporting his dying physician, Hoffmeister, who was shot at the Battle of Ferozeshah," the property of the King of Prussia, arrested their notice. In the background of this noble picture, but still prominently brought out, is a portrait of Lord Hardinge, surrounded by his staff, which the Queen remarked for the accuracy of the likeness. Her Majesty and the Prince, preceded by the committee, then entered the Mediæval Court, on leaving which they proceeded to inspect the French pictures, first, however, looking at Mr. Jones's bust of Mrs. Dargan, which is placed at the entrance of the mediæval department.

Thence, recrossing the picture gallery, the Royal party were conducted across the Indian compartment, and resumed their former positions on the raised dais. In awful pomp the civic dignitaries of Dublin now approached the throne. As they ascended the steps of the platform all the weight and responsibility of office fluttered in their scarlet robes, and bent itself in their dutiful obeisances. With an imposing rattle, the City Marshal deposited his ponderous keys at the foot of the Sovereign, and the macebearer similarly resigned his badge of authority. Not content with standing at the modest distance of the committee, the aldermen and corporation drew so near the throne as to block out all view of what took place from the majority of the spectators. The address, read by the Recorder, and presented by the Lord Mayor, concluded with an emphatic declaration of loyalty and attachment; to which her Majesty replied:—

It is my anxious desire to encourage the industry of my Irish subjects, and to promote the full development of the great national resources of Ireland; and I share with you the confident belief that the striking display of beautiful productions of art and of industry by which I am surrounded is to be appreciated, not only as an evidence of successful genius, but as a happy manifestation of that persevering energy, which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, is an unfailing source of national prosperity.

The address to Prince Albert paid him the sonorous compliment, "To you belongs the grand idea of arousing the intelligence of the world in a generous competition to promote the arts of industry and peace"—to which the Prince modestly replied.—The Lord Mayor, and the mover and seconder of the address, had the honour of kissing hands.

The ceremonial of the Royal visit was now over, and, having stood for a minute to take a last look at the brilliant spectacle before her, the Queen gave the signal to depart. Amid loud and enthusiastic cheers she was conducted down the central hall to the entrance, whence she proceeded at once to the Viceregal Lodge—the music of the National Anthem accompanying her exit, as it had announced her arrival.

The visit to William Dargan, prevented by the rain on Monday evening, was paid on Tuesday afternoon. At a quarter to five o'clock the Royal carriages dashed off from the Viceregal Lodge at a rapid pace, towards the park gate. The appearance of the outriders in their scarlet liveries was the signal for the approach of her Majesty, and a number of cars, laden with spectators going in a contrary direction, wheeled round and drove after the Royal party. When the Royal party had got half-way down the leading thoroughfare of the park, the rain began to fall heavily. For some time her Majesty and the rest of the party used umbrellas, but the rain increasing, it was deemed necessary to stop the carriages for the purpose of closing down the tops, which were open up to this time. Pending this proceeding, the crowds of cars in the rear began to accumulate, but there seemed to be so much anxiety on the part of the people to avoid everything calculated to give the slightest appearance of inconvenience to her Majesty, that immediately on receiving a suggestion, the large assemblage of conveyances wheeled back. At the principal entrance to Mount Annville, the Royal party alighted, and were received by Mr. and Mrs. Dargan. The manner of her Majesty was exceedingly gracious and courteous. Mrs. Dargan having been presented was warmly received. The Royal party were, after a time, conducted through the splendid mansion to the lofty tower adjoining, from which they obtained views of Kingston Harbour and the Wicklow mountains, Howth, and the Bay of Dublin, the city and the luxuriant valley of the Liffey. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness expressed their warmest admiration of the scenery. After a visit of more than half-an-hour's duration, the party prepared to return; and while the carriages were being brought round, the Queen and Prince Albert again entered into familiar conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Dargan. In returning, they proceeded at a quick pace by the route leading through Kilmaham to the park, and arrived at the Lodge at shortly after seven o'clock.

Prince Albert, on the same day, showed his usual

interest in efforts for the improvement of the people, by visiting the baths and washhouses on Usher's Quay, and the model lodging-house in Marlborough-street.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the Queen and Prince, with their children, privately visited the Exhibition, at an early hour, remaining till some time after the admission of the public. A business-like tribute was paid to the self-supporting character of the Exhibition by the purchase of ten season tickets for the use of the Royal visitors.

On Wednesday afternoon a grand review in "the fifteen acres" brought out to Phoenix-park nearly all Dublin. The troops assembled consisted of the 17th, 21st, 46th, 63rd, 90th, and 91st Regiments of the Line, the 1st and 2nd Dragoon Guards, the 11th Hussars, the 16th Lancers, and Horse and Foot Artillery. This force was quite sufficient to have made a very fine display in so favourable a spot for military evolutions. Unfortunately it began to rain just as the review was about to commence, and though the Queen stood it out in an open carriage, everything like enjoyment of the spectacle was at an end. The authorities, civil and military, had made the most complete arrangements for the occasion, and Colonel Brown may be specially complimented on the services of the metropolitan police.

The last hours of the visit were turned to account. Her Majesty and the Prince visited Lord Howth on Friday at Howth Castle. On Saturday, previous to their departure, they went to the National Schools in Marlborough-street, and his Royal Highness examined the agricultural model farm in Glasnevin; and the Prince of Wales, on Friday afternoon, made his first essay in public life in a military capacity, by presenting a pair of colours to the boys of the Royal Hibernian School, and by making on the occasion a very neat little speech.

At half-past 5 on Saturday, the Royal party took their departure from the Viceregal Lodge, proceeding to the Westland-row station less ceremoniously than on their arrival—for the streets were not lined by the military—but followed as they left with unmistakable demonstrations of the impression which their visit has produced. The Lord-Lieutenant, the most distinguished citizens of Dublin, the authorities of the city, and the officials of the Exhibition, accompanied them by railway to Kingstown, where, amid the cheers of many thousand spectators and the thunder of a salute, they took an affectionate and loyal farewell. The fleet did not proceed to sea till after midnight, and by this arrangement the Lord-Lieutenant and Lady St. Germans were enabled to dine with her Majesty on board the "Victoria and Albert."

Thus terminated the Queen's second visit to Ireland—made under far happier auspices than the first, and destined to inaugurate the new era of prosperity at length opening upon the country. Perhaps no incident connected with the event better illustrates this than the circumstance that, while her Majesty was arriving in Dublin, the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company had completed the communication between that city and Belfast, thus enabling the welcome news to be forwarded to the British coast.

The Royal squadron reached Holyhead at eight o'clock on Sunday morning. In the afternoon her Majesty left the outer harbour in the Royal yacht, with the intention of visiting Carnarvon Castle. Owing, however, to there not being sufficient depth of water, the vessels were unable to cross the bar at the entrance of the Menai Straits. At a quarter to seven on Monday the Royal party witnessed the explosion of a great mine containing 4,000 lbs. or 5,000 lbs. of gunpowder at the Quarries. By this gigantic operation about 20,000 tons of material available for the breakwaters were at once detached from the cliff, and the sublimity of the spectacle may, therefore, readily be conceived.

At half-past eight the Queen and her Court landed, and took the train, by which the journey northwards was at once commenced. Captain Simmons, R.E., again took charge of the train; and this new arrangement is likely to prove much more agreeable to the railway authorities than the old, as it effectually relieves them from the interference of members of the household, not in every instance pleasantly conducted. The Royal party reached Chester at a quarter to eleven o'clock. Proceeding thence at a rapid pace by Parkside, Lancaster was gained at one, and Carlisle at a quarter past three. After a stay of an hour there for luncheon, the journey was resumed. She was received with the warmest demonstrations of loyalty by crowds of her subjects collected at all the stations on the route. The Royal train arrived at Edinburgh punctually at a quarter before seven o'clock, and the illustrious travellers, escorted by cavalry, proceeded at once in carriages to Holyrood Palace. Princes-street was crowded from end to end with spectators, who gave her Majesty an unpremeditated, but very enthusiastic reception.

### Court, Personal, and Political News.

On Thursday, Lord John Russell received a message by telegraph to hasten to London. Early on Friday morning he left Roseneath, travelled all day, and arrived in town late in the evening. On Saturday a conference is said to have been held between the noble lord, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Clarendon, and Lord Palmerston; after which Lord John returned to Scotland. A long journey for an old man! The *Morning Herald* is very wroth at the event, asserts that no Cabinet Council has been held since the adoption of the Vienna Note, and that four members of the Ministry have presumed to constitute themselves a Cabinet Council, which is denounced as unconstitutional. The Tory organ also maintains that Lord



Aberdeen has gained a triumph, and sold Turkey. It is remarked that while Lord John Russell was travelling from Dumbartonshire to take sweet counsel with his colleagues, others members of the Cabinet were quietly betaking themselves to their country quarters. Sir William Molesworth took wing on Friday for Cornwall; the Marquis of Lansdowne and Sir James Graham on Saturday—the former for Germany, the latter for the Isle of Wight. No necessity appears to have been felt to disturb the repose of Newcastle and Gladstone.

The Commissioners, under the Convention between her Majesty and the United States of America, for the settlement of outstanding claims by a mixed commission—which, upon its ratification, was presented to both Houses of Parliament on the 20th inst.—are Mr. Edmund Hornby, on the part of Great Britain; and Mr. Samuel G. Upham, on the part of the United States.

It is said that Mr. Disraeli intends meeting his constituents at Aylesbury, on the 14th inst., for the purpose of addressing them on the present aspect of political affairs.

The Maldon Bribery Commissioners, upon a review of the whole evidence, came to these conclusions:—

That corrupt practices in various forms have long prevailed at elections for the borough, and that open and direct bribery was practised at the last election to a greater extent than at any which preceded it. We also find that a large portion of the electors, consisting chiefly of the poorer class of freemen, have, in giving their votes, been influenced, not by the political or personal recommendations of the candidates, but by considerations of money or other benefit to themselves, and that such influences have been habitually employed to corrupt them; but we cannot forbear adding as our opinion, that the blame of such corruption rests not so much with them as with their superiors, by whom the temptation to it was held out.

Queen Christina, of Spain, is, at present, in London, with her husband and her illegitimate children.

The Bishop of Durham continues to be in a very precarious state of health.

The *John Bull* rings the death-knell of the Conservative party:—"Can anybody tell who is its leader in the House of Commons? Is any one able to tell what is its policy?—define what are its principles? Would any one undertake, just now, to hold a muster of the party, or to affirm who does and who does not belong to it? To all these questions there is but one answer—a grievous and indignant 'No.' . . . For our own part, we do not know that we could do better than shut up shop, and affix to our shutters the announcement, 'Conservative offices to let!'"

Mr. Moncreiff, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, addressed his constituents at Leith on Thursday. The pith of his speech was an elaborate contradiction of the common assertion that Scotch business is neglected in the Imperial Parliament. All the bills he had introduced had passed into law—with one exception, the Edinburgh Annuity-tax Bill; but that did not come within his department. The Leith constituency approved the member's conduct.

The *Hampshire Advertiser* reports with much solemnity, that a second of the Royal family, Prince Arthur, has been rigged out as a sailor. He is only three years and three months old!

The commission of inquiry into the Corporation of London, consisting of Sir John Pattison, Henry Labouchere, Esq., and G. Cornwall Lewis, Esq., have arranged to commence their labours early in the ensuing month, either Monday the 3rd, or Monday the 10th of October; and, in the course of a few days, the requisite notice will be issued to the Corporation. The inquiry will be conducted at the Guildhall, probably in the court appropriated to the sitting of the Common Council. It will be an open court; and it is understood that the Commissioners have determined on hearing all the evidence that may be tendered to them either for or against the Corporation. Among the first witnesses examined will be Mr. Merewether (the Town Clerk), the Recorder, the City Solicitor, the Chamberlain, and such of the aldermen and common councillors as may choose to tender their evidence.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has returned from the continent much improved in health. She has just been on a visit to Leeds, and during her stay was the guest of Edward Baines, Esq., of Headingley Lodge. During her sojourn she was presented with an address from the Anti-Slavery Society of Leeds, a silver fruit basket by the ladies of Leeds, and 100 sovereigns from readers of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The presentations took place at Headingley Lodge, in the presence of a numerous party of ladies and gentlemen invited to be present, and for whom an elegant collation was provided. The Mayor of Leeds (John Hope Shaw, Esq.) presided on the interesting occasion. The address of the Anti-Slavery Society was presented by Mr. Wilson Armistead, and the basket and sovereigns by Sir George Goodman, Knight, M.P. Each of these gentlemen dwelt in terms of high eulogy upon the character and labours of Mrs. Stowe in the cause of the slave. The brother of Mrs. Stowe, the Rev. Mr. Beecher, read a written reply, acknowledging the compliment paid her by the presentations, referring at some length upon the state of slavery in the United States, and expressing a confident hope that that greatest curse of her native country would eventually be abolished. Mrs. Stowe was to take her departure from New York in the "Arctic," which sails from Liverpool this day. She leaves England with more haste than intended in consequence of the illness of a daughter. Her departure from Leeds took place on Monday, by the morning express train from Manchester.

Sir James Graham and the other Lords of the Admiralty are at Portsmouth on their annual visit of inspection. They arrived on Monday, and were received

with a salute of 19 guns from the battery. The Board, attended by Rear-Admiral Fanshawe, and the chief officers of the yard, visited the various departments, including the new smith's shop, the steam factory, the steam basin, the mast and boathouses, the school for apprentices, the chemical department, the ropery, &c. There are to be a ball, dinners, and a levee.

An inquiry is proceeding at Birmingham into the conduct of Lieut. Austin, Governor of the gaol, charged with cruelty towards some of the prisoners. It takes place in open court, and is not yet concluded. Some of the evidence against the Governor is very decisive. With reference to the jail discipline, for which the Governor is responsible, it appears that the system of crank labour was originally an exceptional punishment; that at Mr. Austin's suggestion, the cranks were increased from two to sixteen, and subsequently to twenty-two; that the Act of Parliament, which provides that no prisoner shall be kept at hard labour for more than ten hours a day has been disregarded; that cases have occurred where prisoners have been kept in the crank labour cell from half-past 6 in the morning till 11 at night, a period of 16 and a-half hours; that it was usual to keep prisoners who refused, or could not perform this work, without food for a whole day, a pound of bread being given them at night; that this treatment has been repeated for three days, and after an interval of a day, repeated again; that it was customary to keep prisoners, even boys, at the crank labour in the dark, to count the revolution as they best could; that, in opposition to the rules, prisoners before trial were punished for speaking to each other; that the power of increasing or decreasing the severity of the crank labour was exercised by Freer, without the special sanction of the governor in every case; that the records of the punishments, attempts at suicide, and so on, were imperfectly kept, the record of the suicides especially being made up "from memory," that the warders were in the habit of going into the cells of the prisoners whenever they pleased; and generally that the officers were in a state of scarcely disguised insubordination.

### Law, Police, and Assize.

Outrages upon women do not seem to abate. From the number of convictions recently for assaults on the weaker sex, in which the magistrates exercise their power of sending the offenders to prison for not more than six months, the Metropolitan gaols must have received no small addition to their average population. A new variety of the woman-beating is shown by James Butterworth Hicks, a drunken young fellow, who beat his mother, turned her out of bed, nearly choked her, and flung her down stairs.—Wells, a young shoemaker of nineteen, married a young girl of sixteen. Three days after marriage, he "treated her like a brute," beating her, and kicking her in several parts of the body. She summoned him, but, before the magistrate, offered to forgive him. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour, but he said he did not care. Afterwards, at the earnest entreaty of the young wife, the magistrate remitted the sentence.—Charlotte Oswald, a decent woman, who earns her bread as a pew-opener and general servant in East-bourne-grove church. But she has a husband, and, consequently, one night she was knocked on the head, pulled by the hair, and beaten about the face. "Three months' imprisonment" was awarded to him.

An impudent thief has been sent to prison by Alderman Lawrence for an attempt at pocketpicking. A policeman saw him try a person's pocket. He was arrested, and three handkerchiefs were found in his possession; for which he could not account. Alderman Lawrence—"What have you to say, prisoner, to the charge?" Prisoner—"Please your worship, the gentleman (meaning the policeman) says he saw me pick the pocket; and I could not pick the gent's pocket, for there was nothing in it." Alderman Lawrence—"Then you did try to pick the gentleman's pocket?" Prisoner—"Certainly, sir; but I got nothing." Alderman Lawrence—"And you are in the habit of carrying three pocket-handkerchiefs about with you, not knowing whether they are marked or not?" Prisoner—"Well, if I was to say I am, you would not believe me."

Mr. Norton, the police magistrate, having received £10 from two ladies, and some smaller contributions, for Policeman Dwyer, who suffered so much from Cannon the sweep, Dwyer attended at the Lambeth Police-office on Saturday, to receive the money. Mr. Norton inquired into his circumstances, as the ladies intended, if necessary, to assist him still farther. Dwyer—who seemed exceedingly ill, and complained of severe internal pain—said the Commissioners had kindly continued him in the force, and allowed him his full pay; he still had a strong hope of recovering sufficiently to be able to resume his duties, and, therefore, he had not yet resolved on any other mode of life. The magistrate invited the poor man to let him know if any change occurred in his prospects.

Several persons have been committed for trial by the Dundalk magistrates for belonging to Riband lodges. The chief witness was an approver, who said he had been a Ribandman for thirty or forty years.

A foreign scoundrel—a Lascar beggar—is in the habit of waylaying ladies in the lonely parts of Camden town, offering "religious tracts," and on their refusal to take them, using obscene language, and glowering at them ferociously. He thus terrified Miss May, daughter of a police inspector. She prosecuted him, and he has been sent to gaol for three months.

The turbulence of at least one of the Romish priests of Ireland is likely to be brought before a court of justice. At the Middleton Petty Sessions on Friday,

the Rev. Mr. Daly, a Roman Catholic priest, and ten other persons, one of whom was a soldier, were charged by a Scripture reader of the Primitive Wesleyan Society, with assaulting and maltreating him at the village of Whitegate, in the county of Cork, the charge against the priest being that he on Monday, the 29th inst., at Whitegate, in the county of Cork, addressed a large number of persons in language of an inciting character, the consequence of which was a serious riot immediately took place, in which riot the complainant, Richard Williams, was grievously assaulted. After a protracted investigation, which excited the utmost interest in the neighbourhood, the magistrates decided on taking the informations of the Scripture reader, and sending them for trial to the sessions, the assistant barrister having been instructed not to try such cases at the quarter sessions.

Eliza Grimwood, an unfortunate woman, was murdered in May, 1838. A man named Hubbard, with whom she cohabited, was taken into custody at the time, and underwent a number of examinations at Union Hall, but was eventually discharged. Since then a foreigner was suspected of committing the murder, but no clue up to the present time has been obtained of the murder, although every exertion has been used by the police to do so. It appears, however, that Lameschal, a Dane, aged 43, a bootmaker of Bishopsgate-street, has been in the habit of keeping company with a woman named Jennings, whom he greatly ill-used. When drunk he used to beat her and swear that he would serve her as he had served Eliza Grimwood. He would murder her as he had murdered that unfortunate woman. This threat he uttered several times. The woman had repeated this in various directions. On one occasion she stopped West, a bootmaker, a perfect stranger in the street, and told him all about it. The following was his evidence, given before Mr. Coombe, the magistrate at the Southwark Police Court, on Monday:—

She said she had quarrelled with the prisoner last Saturday night week. I spoke to the constable on the beat about it, just after the prisoner had run after her in Aldersgate-street with a knife. I told the officer, just after he had moved them both on, that the prisoner was reported to be the murderer of Eliza Grimwood. The constable said something about it had been heard at the station, but he did not know the man. I told him he lived with Jennings, when we went up to her and asked her all about it. She told us that the prisoner had said to her, "I'll murder you as I murdered Eliza Grimwood."

Lameschal was apprehended, but protested his entire innocence. He never said he would murder Jennings as he had murdered Eliza Grimwood; "but I said I would serve her as the woman Grimwood over the water was." Jennings stated that she kept the prisoner, who beat her if she did not bring him money. Goff, formerly a detective officer, who gave evidence as to the murder of Eliza Grimwood, said positively that the deed must have been committed by a foreigner, but that the description given of the supposed murderer did not tally with the prisoner as respects height. Jennings further said that the prisoner was always talking about the murder in his dreams. Goff said that there was a cabman who knew something about the matter, who could probably be produced. He intimated that all the documents relative to this mysterious murder were in the hands of the Commissioners of Police, and could be produced on a future day. The prisoner was then remanded.

### Science and Art.

The British Association commence their meeting at Hull this day (Wednesday). Excursions are planned to the fast-disappearing sea-shore near Ald Ravenser, of melancholy memory,—to the bright cliffs, caves, and island rocks of Flamborough,—to Thornton Abbey and Brocklesby Park,—to Grimston Hall, Beverley, &c.—after the meeting. Among the foreigners already announced as on their way are, Prof. Erdman of Stockholm and Prof. Helmholtz of Königsberg.

Intelligence from Nineveh is always welcome, and the following extracts from a letter sent to a friend in Paris by M. Victor Place, the French Consul at Mossoul, and published in a country paper, has a special interest connected with scriptural facts:—

Last week the town of Mossoul kept a three days' fast, followed by a day of rejoicing, in commemoration of the penitence imposed by Jonah upon the Ninevites. Being kept here from time immemorial, it is so little spoken of that last year I only heard it named some time after it had taken place. But this year I have been an eye witness of it, and you may now affirm it upon the authority of a French consul, present upon the spot, that a whole town commemorates every year one of the most interesting and ancient facts of the Bible. And it is the more striking from the circumstance that the Mussulmen equally respect this tradition, and that they keep it on the same day as the Christians. It is true that the Koran contains an entire chapter devoted to Jonah, and that in the front of Mossoul there is upon an artificial mount a highly venerated mosque, said to cover the remains of that prophet. This mosque is held in such veneration that, although we have most indubitable proofs that this mount contains the most precious remains of Assyrian archeology, we have found it impossible to get permission to make excavations. To attempt to touch the ground supposed to contain the tomb of Jonah would be simply risking a revolution. Every Friday, at the hour of prayer, large numbers from Mossoul make a pilgrimage to this sacred spot. Bring these facts together, with the respect which still surrounds the tomb of Daniel at Susa, where men of various religions go to pray, and which could only be violated at the risk of being massacred, and then tell me whether there is any country that could more deeply interest the student of the Bible. But there is another souvenir of



the Bible, all the more interesting, as its existence is in no wise dependent upon the will of man. You will remember the celebrated fish of young Tobias. It has formed a difficulty with some how a fish large enough to frighten a man could exist in a river. Nevertheless, such a fish really does exist; it is often caught in the Tigris, and I assure you it has most formidable teeth. As soon as I am less occupied, I intend to try, along with some men, to get one of the largest size, and if I succeed, I shall send its skin to the Museum of Natural History of Paris. I had one brought to me yesterday. But then this was not of my own taking; besides that, I considered it too small, weighing hardly three hundred pounds. I have divided it amongst my Christian workmen, who were keeping a fast day.

The artificial production of fish is one of those discoveries which prove how much science may increase our material sources and comforts, and has been successfully and extensively practised in France. If the following be true, we may soon hope to eat Scotch salmon at a very cheap rate:—

A meeting of the salmon-fishing proprietors in the river Tay was held the other day at Perth, for the purpose of considering the question of the artificial propagation of salmon. The chief speaker was Mr. Thomas Ashworth, from Ireland, who stated that his brother and he have, at the present time, about 20,000 young salmon in ponds, produced by artificial means, which are daily fed with suitable food. His brother and himself having purchased the Galway salmon fishery in Ireland, they determined to try an experiment there for the artificial propagation of salmon. A suitable place having been fixed on at Outerard, operations were commenced between the 20th of December and the 1st of January last, which was about a month too late; yet boxes were prepared, in which the spawn of the salmon were deposited. These boxes were about eighteen inches square and six feet in length, with a zinc grating in the sluice at either end. There were twenty boxes in all, which were filled with gravel or small stones to the depth of six inches. To procure the ova and milt of the female and male salmon, the fish were taken by small nets on the spawn fords at night, and instantly and without injury put into a tub one-fourth full of water. The female fish was first turned on her back, one man holding the tail, another running his hands down on each side from the head, and, pressing tightly with his thumbs, the ova was readily discharged into the tub; a similar course readily discharged the milt. About 370 salmon were treated in the above manner, and again returned to the river. Mr. Ashworth explained how the ova and milt were mixed in the tub, and then taken out of it with a cup and deposited in the boxes, when it was covered with additional gravel. There are 20,000 young salmon in these ponds, from two inches to three inches in length. The fine zinc gratings were used to prevent both trout and insects from getting into the ponds, as they are very destructive to the salmon-fry. The ponds were about twenty yards in length, and twelve to thirteen yards in breadth, and it was intended to keep the young salmon in them for ten months, when they will have grown to about four inches in length. They would then be able to take care of themselves on their way to the sea. He stated also that it was indispensable the young salmon should be fed daily with chopped flesh meat. The current of water running through the boxes must be pure and free from mud, and great care was required to be taken during the periods of incubation, when the rivers were flooded by heavy rains, to divert the muddy water from the boxes. It took about a hundred days until the spawn gave indication of life. The expense of this plan of artificial propagation he did not estimate to exceed a pound a thousand, which was at the rate of one farthing for each salmon. After some discussion, it was resolved that the experiment should be tried in the Tay, and a committee was appointed to adopt the requisite measures.

The electric telegraph continues to furnish us with anecdotes tending to show how science tends to remove the perils and suspend the romance of travel. The following illustrates the first characteristic:—

A Liverpool citizen, touring in Holland, suddenly found himself in want of £100; instead of writing from Amsterdam to Liverpool, and waiting the return of post, an operation of five or six days, he walks into the telegraph office and sends a few words by lightening to state his need. This was at 12 o'clock. A turn or two on the quays, round the square of the Palace, would bring him near to the hour of dinner. 6 o'clock found him at his wine. A tap at the door, a stranger is introduced:—Have I the honour to address M. —? "Yes." "Our London correspondent desires us to place in your hand a cheque for £100."

The *Athenæum* relates an anecdote showing how opportunely the telegraph came to the aid of a troubled traveller:—

The scene is the Prague railway station in Vienna—the time, six in the morning, on the arrival of the great train from Dresden, Prague, and Brunn. An Englishman, who has lost his passport, is on his way to a guard-house, conducted by a Croat soldier, on suspicion of being a refugee and a conspirator. He has about him letters to various persons in Hungary and in Italy, chiefly patriots—and, knowing the Austrians, he is altogether conscious that his case is bad. Arrived at the guard-house, he is asked to tell the story of his life, those of the lives of his father, mother, friends, and acquaintances. He is cross-questioned, doubted, threatened. Of course, he lets them know that he is a free born Briton, and he plainly hints that they had better mind what they are about. His words are disbelieved, and put down as evidence against him. He is without a passport, and every man without a passport is a vagabond. A thought strikes him—when he entered Austria at Bodenbach, he remembers that he was detained a couple of hours while the police looked into his passport and copied it into their books. That entry must still be there. He appeals to it, and suggests an inquiry by telegraph if his story be not true. The Croats, with their long guns and baker-boy faces, stare in bewilderment; they were probably thinking of a glacié and a short range. But the official could not refuse the appeal, especially as the prisoner offered to pay the expenses of the inquiry. Away flashed the lightning along the plains of Moravia, by the Moldau and the Elbe, through the mountains of Bohemia to the heart of the Saxon Switzerland; the book was opened, the story found, and the reply sent back. By ten o'clock

the answer was at the gates of Vienna, the Croats gave up their spoil, and in less than an hour afterwards the tourist was enjoying a Viennese breakfast at the Herz-Erzog Karl. In such anecdotes we see how science has tended to lengthen life by superseding the necessity for intervals of waste, and assisted to disarm the despoticisms of the world by atoning for accidents and offering a ready means for innocence to vindicate itself—as it does, in other cases, for the circumventing and overtaking of guilt.

The Society of Arts have recently issued to all Literary and Mechanics' Institutes affiliated to them a tabulated list of lecturers (formed from returns furnished by the institutions themselves), with the subjects on which they lecture, and having corresponded with the lecturers so recommended, have been enabled to state the periods and districts during and in which the lecturers are open to engagements, as well as in some cases the cost at which the lectures may be obtained. It is believed that the list so prepared will place before the managing committees of Institutions a class of subjects exceeding in interest, usefulness, and extent, any they may have hitherto possessed.

An interesting proposal has been made respecting Mr. Wyld's Great Globe in Leicester-square—namely, the establishment of an association, to be called the Cosmos Institute, including a museum of maps, models, specimens, and books illustrating geographical science, open to the public at a small charge; thus placing one of the sciences most essential to understanding the current knowledge of the day within reach of every class. Amongst the names of the patrons are those of the Bishop of Saint David's, Von Humboldt, Francis Beaufort, and Mr. Layard. The President of the Institution is Lord Stanley. The basis of this museum is to be the Great Globe, with so much of its accessories as have been collected.

### Literature.

#### THE MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

##### THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE appearance of a new quarterly is, or should be, an event in the life of periodical literature—an accession to the rulers of the empire of opinion. It was so with the *Edinburgh*, the *Quarterly*, and the *Westminster*. A distinct furrow in the public mind can be traced to the advent of each. We never see the many tiers of their consecutive half-yearly volumes on the shelves of a great library, without glancing, in thought, over the revolutions in politics, reputation, and taste, they have witnessed, and helped to achieve—of the million minds to which they imparted impulses not yet inoperative—of the exhaustless entertainment they yet afford to those who have time for reading not of to-day. The *British* and *North British*, also, are luminaries of such magnitude, that we almost wonder how we got on before they were kindled. There was place for another—if one could be found strong and bold enough to take it. Is the new comer of that pith and hardihood?

We fear not,—though he enters the arena with a courageous neglect of heraldic ceremony; offers no apology, and gives no hint of a "mission." Only by reading through it from side to side, do we make out that the *London Quarterly* is evangelical in theology, moderately liberal in politics, and probably Methodist in Church matters. Our conclusion on this latter point is drawn from a paper on "Wesley and his Critics"—in which the founder of Methodism is defended from even the slight deductions of Southey, and Methodism itself from the "unintelligible" objections of Mr. Isaac Taylor. But we are left to unassisted conjecture as to whether the writer sides with preachers or people in the great Wesleyan schism—for of the "Methodism of the Future" we hear nothing more distinct than an aspiration for return to "the child-like simplicity, the self-denying zeal, the all-abounding love, of Wesley the Catholic." From other articles we collect that the *Review* would sacrifice the Irish Protestant Establishment, for which it professes "veneration," only as an alternative to the endowment of Roman Catholic clergy, which, it says, "is certainly determined on by the present Ministry"—that it is quite content with the development of a national education system by Minutes of Council—and that it is pretty well satisfied with the results of English rule in India. The article on "Secularism," is too much in the old spirit of "short-and-easy" argument, and coarse imputation, for our taste. And of the only two papers in the number that are without political or theological tincture—"Cryptogamic Vegetation," and "Modern and Mediæval Hygiene"—we must say, regretfully, that they are not of distinguished, though respectable merit. From no one of the three hundred pages, can we extract an eloquent or otherwise remarkable passage.

The Monthlies seem generally to have hit that happy mean of the substantial and the diverting, which will make them acceptable alike to the holidaymaker's leisure and the dètenu's tedium. *Blackwood*, to begin with, states with effective moderateness the case between Scotland and the Imperial Government—makes us acquainted with a very lively and not unveracious foreign estimate of England—tells a humorously satirical story of a French troupe converted into a German court—and writes learnedly and well of those great marine wonders, Coral Reefs. From this last we quote:—

"We shall imagine an intelligent voyager visiting the Pacific for the first occasion in his life. As he sails across that noble sheet of water, observing with a philosophic eye every object which presents itself to his view, he suddenly perceives in the midst of the sea a long low range of rock, against which the surf is breaking with a tremendous roar. He is told that this is a coral reef; and having read a little respecting these curious productions, he resolves to investigate them carefully, in order to fathom, as far as possible, the mystery of their origin. As he approaches, the spectacle grows more interesting at every step. Trees seem to start up from the bosom of the ocean, and to flourish on a beach which is strewn with glistening sand, and washed by the spray of enormous billows. When sufficiently near to survey the phenomenon as a whole, he perceives that he has before him an extensive ring of stone, set in an expanse of waters, and exhibiting the singular form of an annular island. Launching a boat, and following the curve of the shore for some distance, he finds at length an opening through which he penetrates into the interior of the ring. Once entered, he floats smoothly on a transparent lake of bright green water, which seems to have been walled in from the rest of the ocean, as if it were a preserve for some sort of nautical game, or a retreat for the more delicate class of marine divinities. Its bed is partially covered with pure white sand, but partly also with a gay growth of coral—the stems of this zoophyte branching out like a plant, and exhibiting the most brilliant diversities of colour, so that the floor of the lake glows like a sunken grove. All the hues of the spectrum may be seen gleaming below, whilst fishes scarcely less splendid in their tints glide to and fro in search of food amidst this shrubbery of stone. A fringe of trees, consisting principally of graceful palms, decorates the inner portion of the ring, and when surveyed from the centre of the lagoon, this edging of verdure springing up in the midst of the Pacific presents one of the most picturesque sights the voyager can conceive. Indeed, as he contemplates the tranquil lake within, and listens to the dash of the surf without—as he runs over the features of this beautiful oasis in the wilderness of waters, we may pardon him if he almost expects to be accosted by ocean nymphs or startled mermaids, and indignantly expelled from their private retreat."

—The *Eclectic* has a careful exposition of the political history of republican Rome, brings out some points not generally discerned, and makes a too brief application of the wisdom thus far-fetched to modern, English conditions; thus:—

"Is it certain that the English people are not afflicted with something of the same disease as the Italian contemporaries of Caesar, and from the same cause,—the magnitude of our empire and influence? Hence it is, that, at present, the sole idea of 'the franchise' is, the power of influencing Parliamentary elections, because the Parliament is omnipotent in the empire. But as in a lottery nearly all must draw blanks, so in a nation which has five million adult males, the power of each to influence Parliament is truly insignificant; yet it is apt to obscure interests more vital to us. After our persons and our property are secured from the violences of a despotic executive (a danger which vanished with the Stuarts), local rights are those of first importance. Unless this lesson is learned, and any increase of power which a reform in Parliament may give, is used to circumscribe the sphere of Parliamentary action and win fuller powers for every local legislature, we fear that an extended suffrage will bring no more benefit to England than to Italy of old, and to France in 1849."

The "Philosophy of Help" is the title of a rather heavy dissertation on a subject demanding serious treatment, but the more likely to suffer from over-sobriety. To the writer's views, certainly, no exception can be taken; and an employer of domestic "help" could hardly read their elucidation without benefit. This report of a scene between a mistress of severe integrity, and a maiden who had tarried ten minutes on a long errand, is given as authentic; and we can believe it:—

"'Arn't you my hired servant at present?'"

"'Yes, ma'am.'"

"'I should really like much to know what your notions of the obligations between us are. Pray what wages did I agree to give you?'"

"'Eight pounds a year, ma'am, and two for tea.'"

"'Quite right; and in exchange for that sum of money, and your comfortable bed, board, and washing, I certainly understood myself to be entitled to your best services—such as they are, from morning till night. Is it so or not?'"

"'Of course, ma'am, and I only called in for a minute—I am sure it was not ten—just to speak to my sister. I had not seen her since Sunday was a week.'"

"'Wait a little, will you. It's all very well that you should see your sister when you have a right to do so; but I just ask you, and I put it to your conscience, to your sense of justice (if you know what that means). If I have purchased your services at the rate of £10 a year, with bed, board, and washing (a pretty handsome price, I do think, considering the value received—but let that pass), do you think you are not defrauding me of my rights, if you, for any reason whatever (it is always easy to trump up a plausible excuse) spend that time which is mine, in any other way than in doing my work? I tell you once for all, that you are so defrauding me;—ay



look innocent and ill-used if you will, it does not alter the laws of truth and justice—in applying to your own use and pleasure what is no more yours than any one of the twenty shillings I sent you to bring me in exchange for a sovereign; you are cheating, stealing, robbing, in the eyes of that just God, who is ever looking upon us all."

Two other articles deserve specification—that on Fléchier, the great French preacher; and that on American poets. We had marked for extract a passage distinguishing Fléchier's merits from Bossuet's; but perhaps the bulk of our readers will prefer to hear Mr. Holmes on "Music Grinders;" a piece we do not remember to have heard before, and could scarcely have forgotten, often as we experience the sensations it so humorously expresses:—

"You're sitting on your window-seat  
Beneath a cloudless noon,  
You hear a sound that seems to wear  
The semblance of a tune,  
As if a broken life should strive  
To drown a cracked bassoon.

"Poor 'Home, sweet home,' would seem to be  
A very dismal place;  
Your 'Auld acquaintance' all at once  
Is altered in the face;  
The discords sting through Burns and Moore  
Like hedgehogs dressed in lace.

"You think they are crusaders, sent  
From some most baleful clime,  
To pluck the eyes of Sentiment,  
And dock the tail of Rhyme;  
To crack the voice of Melody,  
And break the legs of Time.

"But, hark! the air is still again,  
The music all is ground,  
And Silence, like a poultice comes  
To heal the blows of Sound;  
It cannot be—it is—it is—  
A hat is going round!

"No! pay the dentist when he leaves  
A fracture in your jaw,  
And pay the owner of the bear  
That stunned you with his paw.

But now go quietly and drop  
A button in that cap."

—*Tait* opens up a grand theme—"Three Poets in three Distant Ages born"—and brings to it high powers. The writer vividly, and without straining, exhibits the somewhat analogous conditions of public life in which *Æschylus*, *Dante*, and *Milton*, were brought forth; and promises to show the subjective qualities which went to make up the men. Besides exciting chapters of an American romance, and articles on topics of the day, *Tait* also revives the too-much-forgotten memories of those fathers of English Radicalism—*Tooke*, and his compatriots of '94. The writer, who appears to have lived among and been familiar with the men, furnishes some rare and curious particulars; albeit some of his original anecdotes we long since read in print.—The *Christian Spectator*, keeping close to its special function, has another of its serial papers on branches of Christian evidence; and one equally suggestive and eloquent on "Judas Iscariot, the last witness for Jesus Christ." We would copy the last page of the latter, but that we hope most of our readers can turn to it for themselves.—The *Homilist* deserves, perhaps, more frequent notice at our hands than it receives. Though designed chiefly to aid pulpit teachers in fulfilling their varied offices, it is much more than even the best of such aids;—for the household it contains expositions of truth on the highest subjects, in the most impressive form;—and of the great English preachers who have a shrine in every cultivated as well as in every religious mind, it will in time form a complete portrait-gallery. The contents of the present number quite bear out this general description.—*Hogg's Instructor*—now an established and conspicuous monthly—has a sketch of *Disraeli*, written with much point, candour, and independence. It takes the kindest view of that remarkable man's career that we have yet seen in print; and sustains it by a review of his writings. It gives a theory of his theories which may be thus compressed:—Principles are nothing without apostles; genius is the necessary qualification of apostleship; race and youth are essential conditions of genius. His vast popularity with young men is, in part, accounted for by his extreme power of generalization and epitomizing:—

"It is not difficult to understand how such broad and sweeping, it may be sometimes hasty, generalizations, should possess peculiar attraction for youthful minds. Young people have an astonishing craze for everything that can bear the name of *multum in parvo*; a knife with a dozen blades of different design; a stick that is at once a staff, a whistle, a telescope, a toasting-fork, an eel-spear, and a yard measure; a pencilcase that has as many contrivances in it as there are colours in a pencil of light—a penholder, a toothpick, a seal, a sovereign-gauge, and a letter-weight; last, not least, a theory of

universal appliance. The world is all before them; they have much to learn; and they entertain a vast admiration for the man who can supply them with quint-essences."

Another order of young people are sure to read "Love in Idleness," and such-like attractively entitled papers. Let us commend to them that on "The Monsters of the Deep;" the writer of which has industriously scraped together all that is known of the sea serpent, early and late, and made him look very like a fact.—The *Home Companion* appears to have such "troops of friends" as scarcely to require further introduction; but it deserves to have it universally known that it is charged, this month, with no end of pictures and stories about the camp and the fleet. Mr. Ainsworth contributes to its weekly numbers a romance of the "Star Chamber" times, and we find nothing objectionable, if nothing highly praiseworthy, in the instalments already made.

*An Exposition of the Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Galatians.* By JOHN BROWN, D.D., Professor of Exegetical Theology to the United Presbyterian Church, Edinburgh. Edinburgh: W. Oliphant and Sons. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co., Paternoster-row.

NEARLY thirty years ago, Dr. Brown tells us an application was made to him by a numerous class of theological students, to publish the Notes of a course of Lectures on the Epistle to the Galatians, which he had read to them in the progress of their critical studies of the New Testament. He did not then comply; and during the years that have since passed away, he has repeatedly read the same Epistle with students, and corrected, enlarged, and otherwise improved the philological and expository matter of his Notes; and, also, has delivered the substance of his exposition in discourses to a general congregation. The publication of this early sketched and late completed piece of commentary, was justified, and even demanded, both by the reception given to similar publications of the author's, and by the fact that no really satisfactory work on the Galatians exists in our language. And there is something that bespeaks a sense of the responsibility of an expositor, in Dr. Brown's protracted revisals of his various works before giving them to the public; and something quite impressive in this bringing-forth in mature age, of the fruit of a lifetime's labours on the interpretation of the sacred Scriptures, so abundant as now to extend to six independent works, and to nine considerable volumes.

Dr. Brown is himself aware that the particular kind of exposition he has adopted is liable to objection, as being an attempt to unite the critical and popular elements in one mass. He has, indeed, attained great success where most men would have failed. But we still feel, that his work is too extended and practical for the study-use of scholars or ministers,—unless they are lazy fellows, or resort to commentaries merely as thieves of sermons;—and this we regret, because a scientific exposition of this epistle, within a moderate compass, and with a special view to the scholarly student, is a work much and earnestly to be desired. To every thoughtful Christian reader, however, although ignorant of Greek, and the principles of exegesis, Dr. Brown's work will come recommended by its uncommon thoroughness and completeness: and by the intellectual qualities, the training and habits of the scholar, and the fine spiritual penetration, which it constantly evinces, it is placed immeasurably above the popular commentaries that enjoy general repute—whether we go back to Henry or come down to Barnes.

Dr. Brown has commenced his volume with brief Prolegomena, on the authorship, date, occasion, subject, and general character of the Epistle; with some account of the principal interpreters it has found, both English and foreign. The exposition itself is divided into seven parts, previously determined by an Analysis of the Epistle, which is given in a convenient tabular form in the "Contents." The philological and more critical parts are given in the shape of Notes, at the foot of the page; while the continuous interpretation proceeds without the interruptions which these minute criticisms would occasion. The theological complexion of the exposition may be fairly inferred from Dr. Brown's previous works; and, without implying any lack of independence or individuality, may be said to be what his place

of honour and influence in the United Presbyterian Church, would lead one confidently to expect. The concluding portion of the work consists of Appendices, in which several interesting topics, chiefly practical, are discussed; and Addenda containing supplemental illustrations of difficult points, and quotations from various authors, on matters of fact.

Luther's Commentary on Galatians is a book by itself, valuable in all sorts of ways, except as an interpretation of the epistle. Calvin's has this expository value; yet, the mind of Calvin often penetrates the words of Paul with its own peculiar and characteristic thoughts. Olshausen penetrates the meaning thoroughly, and unfolds it in a masterly manner; but is both too brief, and wants symmetrical wholeness. And these translated works are the only great attempts at the interpretation of the epistle, that are existent in the English language;—with the exception of the fine old volume of "Commentarie penned by the learned, godly, and judicious Divine, Mr. Wm. Perkins," published at Cambridge, under the editorship of "Rafe Cudworth, Bachelour of Divinitie," in the year 1604. This has been long a very favourite book with us; and is, we are disposed to think, very little known, notwithstanding its deserts and its remarkable character as a work of the age in which it appeared.—And as these few books have hitherto formed the English student's best helps to the reading of the Galatians, we cannot doubt that Dr. Brown will be welcomed to this field even more cordially than to the Petrine epistles, and the discourses of our Lord, on which he has laboured greatly to the satisfaction of his readers and to the edification of the Church. Having made himself familiar with all that had been previously done for this portion of Scripture, he has re-produced whatever his mature judgment approved, with the results of his repeated personal studies, in a form which has an individual stamp, and with an ability in which he has few rivals among the living preachers and writers of the orthodox churches of this country.

*The Evidences of Christianity, as exhibited in the Writings of its Apologists down to Augustine.* An Essay which obtained the Hulsean Prize for the year 1852. By W. J. BOLTON, of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

THE subject of this volume has a great and unchanging interest; but its importance to our own time—as showing that modern scepticism has few pretensions to originality, and that the positions of unbelief now held to be strong and threatening have been known to the Christian Apologist from the earliest age, and have been successfully assailed and demolished,—is the sufficient reason for the composition of such a treatise as the present, and itself a commendation of such intelligent effort as is here put forth. No work treating this subject as a whole previously existed in our Christian literature; compressed notices in ecclesiastical histories, or summaries in histories of doctrine and controversy, were, at most, available to the student. This essay, says Mr. Bolton, "consists of a particular view of the Evidences for the truth of Christianity; a view that may fairly be called the original view, taken not by ourselves, but by others; from a point in past ages, and in foreign lands." And again,—It involves a review of the first four, possibly the most important centuries the world ever saw; and an exhibition of the earliest combined intellectual defence of Christianity, in which and by which the primitive converts were enabled to give 'a reason for the hope that was in them.' And of the usefulness of the task undertaken he justly says:—

"The last point I need notice is the general applicability of the apologetic arguments to the times in which we live. . . . There are many things that as they become old become obsolete, or which when transferred from one country to another are as useless in their new relations, as they were valuable before. The era or the climate whose peculiarity gave them birth being changed, their use is gone. Among these transitory existences, the evidences of the Christian Religion are certainly not to be classed. Like the cause they support, they belong to every age and to every zone. This universality of application arises from two things. First, from the ethical nature of Religion itself, which being unaffected by temporal changes, and admitting neither of discovery nor development, lends a glow of immortality, a perpetual youth to any principles of reasoning that have ever been of considerable service to its interests. And secondly, from the unalterable character of the errors such arguments are invented to counteract. Error is as immutable as truth. Its outward couching of language or logic may vary; but its direction and force are the same; its masks may be many, it has but one face:

"Manabat saxo vena perennis aquæ."

Mr. Bolton has divided his essay into seven chapters; in which are treated successively, the Argument from Antecedent Probability—including analogies from nature, the instinctive suggestions of the soul, and the example of heathen ideas; the Argument from Antiquity—used by the Apologists chiefly against the Jew, or in esta-



blishing the antiquity of the Bible; the Argument from Prophecy; from Miracles; from the Reasonableness of Doctrine; from Superior Morality; and from the Success of the Gospel. Under each of these heads, the nature and bearings of the particular argument are first of all exhibited; and then follow analytical accounts of the several Apologies, with minute references by which they may be verified, and with quotations from characteristic passages. The author's ability and research are of no common order; and the result is a body of well-arranged material, which the modern apologist will esteem both for its own value, and as a guide in further inquiry. It is a thoroughly good and useful book; and most students will be glad to include it among their books on Patristics or the Christian Evidences.

*D. Junii Juvenalis Satiræ XIII. Thirteen Satires of Juvenal.* The Latin Text of Otto Jahn. Edited, with English Notes, by J. E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

Mr. MAYOR's guiding purpose in this edition of Juvenal has been to bring within the reach of school-boys the materials lately accumulated in the criticisms, comments, and antiquarian researches of German scholars, for something like an adequate elucidation of the Satires. A secondary object has been, to rescue from the neglect and contempt with which they are treated in the arrangements of the classical course at the Universities, certain authors—Plutarch, Seneca, Epictetus, and others, the subject-matter of whose writings recommends them to the educator, and must be improving to the student. This purpose is entitled to sympathy and respect; but the influence it has exerted on the editor is just that which was likely to injure, and in several respects has injured, his commentary on Juvenal. The considerable quotations given from these authors fill up a large space; while it frequently happens, that where one looks for matter of a strictly expository nature, it is not supplied. To this cause, also, it is owing, that the book is by no means a first-rate specimen of what it professes to be—a school-book; and yet falls short of being an edition suited to scholars or greatly advanced students.

When this exception is taken, we think the volume entitled, for other great merits that it possesses, to very decided praise. The learning and taste of the editor are eminent. A pure text,—a collection of "facts and authorities" rather than of "mere opinions and results,"—and full and intelligible elucidations of the peculiar usage of words, and of phrases which, though they easily escape the attention of the student, have much historic importance, and throw light on manners and social life;—these are undeniable excellences, and will be appreciated by every student who opens the volume. The large body of illustrative passages, too, though open to the objection we have stated, has in itself a great value, and a high degree of interest.

We believe that this edition has no present rival as an English commentary on Juvenal, or as furnishing a Text as nearly perfect as possible. It is the kind of book that students, previously pretty well-read, want on commencing Juvenal; and will be very helpful to them, especially for the reason that, as Mr. Mayor intended, it requires that they should also "help themselves."

*The Martyrs, Heroes, and Bards of the Scottish Covenant.* By GEORGE GILFILLAN. London: A. Cockshaw, 41, Ludgate-hill.

A second edition, and the fourth thousand, of Mr. Gilfillan's deeply interesting little volume on the Covenanters, calls for a word expressive of our pleasure and satisfaction at the reception it has met with, although it is now placed beyond the need of an introduction and commendation to the public. We observe that the author has omitted the introductory chapter, on the writing of history, and has included the appendix, on the Glencoe massacre, in the body of the work. The whole volume has also been carefully revised.—We find this just one of the books which, wherever we open it, draws us on into a good long reading. The facts may be ever so familiar, and the remembrance of Mr. Gilfillan's version of them may be distinct enough; but there is such ever new suggestiveness in the facts themselves, and such a combination of painter-like power with intellect and enthusiasm in these vivid pages, that the book always affords delight, quickens thought, and stirs the moral earnestness of the reader. In this volume, Mr. Gilfillan has done the highest justice both to the great theme, and to his own abilities, and strongly individual character, as a writer.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Nature of Divine Truth.  
Table Turning.  
Observations on Speech.  
Bradshaw's Illustrated Hand Book.  
The Curse of Clifton.  
A Selection of Hymns.  
I've been thinking.  
Homoeopathic Directory.  
The Crook and the Sword.  
London Quarterly Review.  
The Biographical Magazine.  
Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.  
The Eclectic Review.  
The Evangelical Magazine.  
The Homilist.  
The Mother's Friend.  
The Teacher's Offering.  
The Home Companion.  
Baptist Magazine.

Johnstone & Hunter.  
Seeley.  
W. P. Kennedy.  
Bradshaw.  
Clarke, Beeton, & Co.  
Neilson.  
Clarke, Beeton, & Co.  
Aylott and Co.  
Johnstone & Hunter.  
Partridge & Oakey.  
Partridge & Oakey.  
Partridge & Oakey.  
Ward & Co.  
Ward & Co.  
Ward & Co.  
Ward & Co.  
Orr & Co.  
Houlston & Stoneman.

Family Treasury.  
Anti-Slavery Advocate.  
Christian Reformer.  
Lawson's Merchant's Magazine.  
Urquhart on Russia.  
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.  
Hogg's Instructor.  
Monthly Christian Spectator.  
Free Inquiry.  
Annals of Pharmacy.  
Home Thoughts, No. 9.  
Anti-Slavery Advocate.  
Hildebrand and his Age.  
"Take Heed unto Thyself."

Houlston & Stoneman.  
W. Tweedie.  
E. T. Whitfield.  
Triebner.  
Blackwood & Son.  
Groombridge & Son.  
W. Freeman.  
W. Freeman.  
W. Freeman.  
Kent & Co.  
W. F. & G. Cash.  
Oliphant & Co.  
Houlston & Stoneman.

#### Facts and Fancies.

A shark seven feet long, and weighing 140 pounds, was caught off the Eddystone last week.

To preserve the stonework of Buckingham Palace it is now being painted.

One million six hundred thousand pounds have already been voted to defray the cost of building the new Houses of Parliament.

A man in the service of Mr. Walter at Bearwood has been gored to death by a bull, into whose shed he had imprudently ventured for eggs.

Baron Marochetti is to sculpture a colossal figure of the great Duke for the town of Leeds. The cost will be 1,500 guineas.

One hundred and thirty vessels for Australia are now loading in London, and the rate of passage has been increased from £30 to £40.

Dr. Ick, an excellent meteorologist, has after the closest observation of the moon and weather, arrived at the conclusion that there is not the slightest observable dependence between them.

A "balance-sheet of the trustees of the 'Amazon' fund" is advertised, by which it appears that the subscriptions were £13,283, and that there is now a balance in hand of £9,811.

At a sale by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, last week, hair from the head and beard of Charles the First sold for £5 2s. 6d.; a lock of Newton's hair, for 15s.; and a drawing by Napoleon, when student at the Polytechnic, representing an attack of artillery, for £6 12s.

Gold has been found in Cumberland, and rich lodes of copper and lead are suspected. Lanarkshire is also said to be auriferous, being "similar to Australia in geological formation."

"A censorious lady," says the author of "Mary Barton," remarking upon the dress of a recently bereaved widow, said—"that black silk became her extremely well, but bombazine would have shown a deeper sense of her loss."

Mr. Shepperd, of Brompton, has patented a machine for the production of gas from water by means of electro-magnetism. It is reported that gas of good illuminating power can be made for a mere trifle per thousand feet. It is proposed to drive locomotives and marine engines by it instead of steam; a trial is about to be made on two railways.

A sample package of Natal tobacco has been brought by the steamer "Queen of the South," arrived at Southampton from the Cape of Good Hope. This is the first specimen of tobacco the growth of the colony that has been brought to this country, and it has been imported for the purpose of ascertaining its value in the market here.

The *Gateshead Observer* gives a list of "commercial miseries."—The shipowner's misery—nothing to complain about. The broker's misery—no ships to be got. The coalowner's misery—warm weather. The employer's misery—strikes. The newspaper misery—peace and quietness.

A clergyman of an "undefinable" character, going to say prayers, had great difficulty in putting on his surplice. "I think," said he to the clerk, "the devil is in the surplice." The astonished clerk stared till he got it on, and then exclaimed—"I think he is, sir."

An official premium on matrimony is a novel institution. The *Sheffield Times* reports a peculiar arrangement of a Board of Guardians in the neighbourhood. The schoolmistress was engaged on the express understanding that she was to be married to the schoolmaster!

The paragraph recently copied from a country newspaper respecting Lord Brougham has been contradicted by the *Globe*. The plain truth is, that a sum of £13,000 was left to Lord Brougham by a Mrs. O'Flaherty, the widow of an Irish gentleman, and the same lady who founded the O'Flaherty scholarships in University College, Gower-street, and the announcement of the bequest appeared in the *Morning Post* so far back as the year 1845.

Madame de Staël was one night expatiating on the merits of the French language, and illustrating her meaning by the word "sentiment," which has no exact equivalent in English. Lord Palmerston answered her that we had a phrase which to a nicety expressed the "sentiment" of the French—namely, "Tis all my eye and Betty Martin."

Mr. Wise, the American aeronaut, proposes to take advantage of an air current from west to east, and establish a line of balloons between the United States and Europe. It is true they cannot return by the same route; but Mr. Wise is at no loss on that account; there is, he says, nothing to prevent them going forward, and reaching home by going clean round the world! He undertakes to circumnavigate the globe at 3,000 dollars per trip.

Some of the ordinary expressions of the Chinese are sarcastic enough. A blustering, harmless fellow, they call "a paper tiger." When a man values himself overmuch, they compare him to a "rat falling into a scale and weighing itself." Overdoing a thing they call "a hunchback making a bow." A spendthrift they compare to "a rocket which goes off at once." Those who expend their charity on remote objects, but neglect their family, are said "to hang their lantern on a pole, which is seen afar, but gives no light below."

The *Washington County Post* says that a denizen of a certain village, with whom he is acquainted, having

had sanded sugar sold to him, inserted in the weekly paper the following:—"Notice.—I purchased of a grocer in this village a quantity of sugar, from which I obtained one pound of sand. If the rascal who cheated me will send to my address seven pounds of good sugar (Scripture measure of restitution), I will be satisfied; if not, I shall expose him." On the following day nine seven-pound packages of sugar were left at his residence from as many different dealers, each supposing himself the intended.

The *North British Advertiser* tells the following story under the heading, "Fools on both sides."—"An itinerant lecturer, abounding in self-conceit, so much so that he sometimes mistakes impertinent interrogations for wholesome inquiries, and makes them accordingly, one day saw a young man sitting before his door quietly smoking a cigar. "Young man," said he, in a severe tone, "don't you know that he who uses tobacco is a fool?" "Well," replied the young man, mildly, "it may be so; but there is another fact that you are not aware of, and which I wish to impress on your mind—that there are a great many fools who don't use it!" The phrenologist drew the inference and discontinued the conversation.

#### BIRTHS.

July 30, at Rodboro Chapel House, Berbice, British Guiana, the wife of the Rev. JAMES BOWREY, Missionary of the London Missionary Society, of a son.

September 2, at 9, Eccleston-terrace South, the wife of the Rev. JAMES DAVIES, of a son.

September 2, at No. 1, Sun-street, Canterbury, the wife of Mr. WHITBY, draper, of twin daughters.

September 3, the wife of JOHN HORMAN FISHER, Esq., of a son.

September 3, at 23, Grosvenor-place, Camberwell, the wife of Mr. JOHN WALKDEN, Lawrence-lane, of a son.

September 4, Mrs. J. T. COLLIER, Downton, Wilts, of a son.

September 4, at Red Lion-square, Mrs. ROBERT WHALL COOKE, of a daughter.

September 5, at St. John's-wood-park, the wife of JOHN KAYE, Esq. (proprietor of the *Westonian Times*), of a son.

September 5, at Accrington, Mrs. C. WILLIAMS, of a son.

September 5, at Accrington, Mrs. JAMES ENTWISLE, of a daughter.

September 6, at Sheppey-place, Gravesend, the wife of Mr. E. S. PAYCE, of a daughter.

September 6, at Sydenham, Mrs. FREDERICK W. RALPH, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

August 30, at the Independent Chapel, Oxford, by the Rev. S. Lepine, of Abingdon, GEORGE SMITH, Esq., of Peckham, to Miss C. CHILLINGWORTH, of Summer-town.

August 30, at the Baptist Chapel, Kettering, by the Rev. James Mursell, Mr. E. H. BUTLER, of Leicester, to ELIZABETH ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. J. S. NORTON, of the former place.

August 31, at College-street Chapel, Northampton, by the Rev. J. T. Brown, Mr. J. M. GIBB, of Gold-street, to Miss HARRIS, of Newland, Northampton.

August 31, at Gallowtree-gate Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. Dr. Legge, Mr. SWANN, of the Swan Inn, Oundle, to ANNIE, youngest daughter of Mr. R. BRIGGS, Crown and Anchor, Belgrave-gate, Leicester.

August 31, at Charles-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. T. Lomas, JAMES, eldest son of J. ORBOCK, Esq., Edinburgh, to SUSAN ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. CHARLES GOULD, of Leicester.

August 31, at the Independent Meeting-house, at Bungay, by the Rev. W. Jackson, Mr. W. CORNISH, of Little Walsingham, Suffolk, draper, to SOPHIA ANN, the eldest daughter of Mr. C. MINNS, of Bungay, draper, &c.

September 1, at Bunyan Meeting, Bedford, by the Rev. John Jukes, Mr. DANIEL CARTER, to Miss HANNAH HESLEY.

September 1, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Kendal, WILLIAM ALFRED SMEE, of No. 6, Finsbury-pavement, London, to JANE PEARSON, only daughter of the late W. WILSON, of Netherfield, Kendal.

#### DEATHS.

August 25, Mr. THOMAS FRANKISH, jun., eldest son of Mr. Thomas Frankish, Ball's-pond, Islington, aged 23.

August 26, suddenly, at his residence, Broughton, Manchester, ALEXANDER CHEYNE, Esq., B.A., barrister-at-law.

August 27, at Dalston, SARAH ANNE, the much-beloved wife of Professor WALLACE.

August 28, at Andover, aged 88, LUCY WALTER, only surviving daughter of the late Captain J. Walter, and Elizabeth, his wife, and granddaughter of the late John Walter, Esq., M.P., of Busbridge House, Godalming, Surrey.

August 29, in her 73rd year, ANNE, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. FERRIS, of Brewood.

August 29, at Finchley, Middlesex, WILLIAM GREENAWAY, Esq., of the firm of Gunter, Greenaway, and Co., of Calcutta, in the 52nd year of his age.

August 29, at Sibbertoft, Mr. W. SKEETON, late of Hothorpe, Northamptonshire, aged 62.

August 29, at Lutterworth, aged 26, after a protracted and severe illness, Rev. ROBERT MILLER WOODWARD, Wesleyan Minister.

August 30, at Sevenoaks, Captain HENRY ALLEN, Madras Army, in the 34th year of his age, from disease occasioned by service with the Sappers and Miners in Burmah, third son of W. H. Allen, Esq., of Leadenhall-street.

August 31, at Chelsea, aged one month, JAMES, younger son of the Rev. G. S. INGRAM.

September 1, Lady ADAIR, the wife of Sir SHAFTO ADAIR, Bart., of Flixton Hall, Suffolk, and St. James's-square.

September 1, at 17, Park-crescent, GEORGE LYALL, Esq., formerly M.P. for the City of London.

September 1, at Brussels, Lieutenant-General Sir NEIL DOUGLAS, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Colonel of Her Majesty's 7th Highlanders.

September 2, after a few hours' unconscious suffering through an apoplectic seizure, SARAH, the beloved wife of the Rev. R. T. HUNT, of the Camberwell New-road.

September 2, at Wrotham-park, FRANCES ELIZABETH, the only child of Viscount TORRINGTON, aged 18.

September 5, at his residence, King Edward's-road, South Hackney, the Rev. F. A. COX, D.D., LL.D., aged 70 years, the revered and beloved Pastor of the Baptist Church at Hackney, over whom he had presided for more than 42 years. For some time past, it has been evident that his end was drawing near; and the venerable man was perfectly conscious of the change that awaited him. He preached for the last time five weeks ago; on the Sabbath morning, at the Weigh-house Chapel, and in the evening occupying his own pulpit.

#### Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

On Thursday the Bank of England raised the rate of discount to 4 per cent. This step is attributed to various causes, amongst which are the diminished specie, in consequence of the shipments of coin to Australia, the demand for gold on the continent, and the large remittances that have been made to various parts, and the rise in the price of corn. On Wednesday the funds declined  $\frac{1}{2}$ , caused by the calling in of



loans, which produced a scarcity of money, added to fears respecting the Bank change of discount, and a sale of £60,000 Stock by the Government brokers on account of the savings-banks: Consols, after having fallen to 97½, closed ½ higher. On Thursday, after the breaking up of the Bank meeting, they fell to 97½, at which they left off. On Friday the Funds were ½ lower, the last price of Consols being 97½. On Saturday prices slightly recovered, but on Monday, before the close of business, a heavy fall took place, arising from political rumours, and after dealings at 97½ 97½, Consols went down ½ per cent. To-day, after a partial rally, with business transactions at 97½ 97½, Consols have returned to the opening quotations, 97½ to 97½ for immediate transfer and Thursday. Reduced Three per Cents. have ranged between 97½ 98½. New 3½ per Cents. have been actively dealt in between 100 ½ and 100½, and are at present firm at 100½ 100½. Bank Stock has been dealt in to-day at 227. India Bonds at the lower price of 13s. prem. Exchange Bills have declined to 2s. and 3s. dis.

On Saturday a large mass of bills fell due, as usual on the "fourth" of the month, or the third when that date is Saturday. The paper was well met, and money will now probably be a little easier for a while.

During the past week the imports of the precious metals have been to the extent of £200,000; while the exports amount to £780,000; but a large sum has been privately shipped to the Continent, of which no return can be obtained, and which would probably make the total exports £1,000,000.

Foreign Securities have also generally declined, and business has been restricted. Mexican, Sardinian, Spanish, Peruvian, and Russian, have been most affected by the depressed tone of the market. Business to-day continues to be restricted. The only bargains were Brazilian 4½ per Cents., 99. Granada Bonds ex Coupon, 22½. Mexican, 26½ 26½; Sardinian, 96.

Railway Shares have been depressed to the extent of from 10s. to £1 10s., which is but small, considering the extent of the fall in the value of the Government Securities. To-day the market has improved, and most of the leading stocks have changed hands at better prices. Eastern Counties, 13½ ex div.; Caledonians, 65½; East Lancashire, 5s. higher; Edinburgh and Glasgow, £1 higher; Great Northern steady at 81 ex div.; Great Westerns are heavy at 86 ex div. North Westerns, 109½. South Westerns, 83½. Midlands, 68 ex div. Norfolk advanced 10s. South Easterns are scarcely so good, bargains marking 68½ 69 ex div. York and North Midlands are lower at 56 ex div. East Indian Extension Shares sold at ½ prem. Great Indian Peninsula, 2½ prem. Grand Trunk of Canada was heavy, at 33½ dis. Strasbourgs went down to 38½.

The only bargains in gold mines was South Australian at ½ dis.; Australian Banks were lower; Australasia at 75 to 75½; Union of Australia, 65½ to 65½; Australian Agricultural Company was £1 lower; Crystal Palace shares, 1½ prem.; Peel River declined to ½ prem.; South Australian Land was heavy at 35; and Van Diemen's Land Company at 16½.

The accounts from New York this week describe a steady continuance of the improvement in the money-market, which, it was foreseen, would take place as soon as the first operation of the new banking law could be got over. Stocks of all descriptions were firm, and the speculative kinds had experienced a further average advance of 2 or 3 per cent. At the same time the rate of exchange was again becoming more favourable for this country, and, although the present packet has brought no specie, there will be a prospect of remittances being forthwith resumed, unless the late accounts from the London corn-market should lead to a great increase in the shipments of grain to England.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week have again been numerous. They have comprised altogether 13 vessels, of which six were for Port Phillip, with an aggregate of 3,220 tons; four to Sydney, with an aggregate of 2,237 tons; one to Adelaide of 486 tons; one to New Zealand of 608 tons; and one to Portland Bay of 536 tons. The total capacity was consequently 7,081 tons. The shipments of manufactured goods and ordinary merchandise continue on an extensive scale, and freights have been supported with steadiness.

The accounts of the state of business in the manufacturing towns during the past week show no diminution in any quarter, with the exception, perhaps, of Manchester, of the extraordinary activity that has so long prevailed, the advance in the rate of discount by the Bank, instead of being regarded with disfavour, being welcomed as a measure that may still further sustain trade, by checking a fresh rise in raw material. The Manchester report indicates a quiet market, and a slight reaction in prices. At Birmingham there is unlimited employment, the steady demand for manufactured iron still rendering it difficult to induce the various firms to take orders at existing rates. Copper also remains firm. At Nottingham the hosiery purchases have again been extensive, especially for shipment to Australia and the United States. The scarcity of hands still prevents the supply of goods from being adequate, and a very large advance in wages has just been conceded to that numerous class of the operatives of the town who were last year apprehending ruin from the introduction of new machinery. In lace, the transactions, as is usual at this period, have been limited. From the woollen districts the statements consist merely of a repetition of the details of unlimited prosperity, while from the Irish linen-markets also it is mentioned that animation is everywhere observable; and that, in the face of rising prices, the quantity of goods brought forward is yet far from meeting the demand.

## PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Cons. for Acct.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 per Cent Red.	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
New 3½ per Ct.	101½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
India Stock	—	256 3	—	—	256 3	—
Bank Stock	228½	228 7	227 8	—	228	228
Exch. Bills	1 dis.	1 pm.	2 dis.	1 pm.	1 pm.	1 pm.
India Bonds	15 pm.	18 pm.	15 pm.	—	15 pm.	15 pm.
Long Annuity	—	5 15-16	5 1	5 9-16	5 1	5 1

## The Gazette.

Friday, September 2, 1853.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 27th day of August, 1853.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£30,531,650	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	£3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	£6,831,650
		Silver Bullion	—
£30,531,650		£30,531,650	

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	— (including Dead Weight Annuity)
Reserve	£3,291,440	Other Securities	£13,027,582
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Div. Accounts)	£4,601,683	Notes	£7,755,345
Other Deposits	£1,133,356	Gold and Silver Coin	£31,368
Seven-day and other Bills	£1,465,519		
£35,045,030		£35,045,030	

Dated the 1st day of September, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

## BANKRUPT.

CAULFIELD, MICHAEL, Basinghall-street, City, woollen warehouseman, September 14, October 12: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Co., Aldermanbury.

HEATH, JOSEPH, Chesham, Buckinghamshire, chemist, September 10, October 21: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street, City.

KELSON, CHARLES JOHN, Clifton, Bristol, apothecary, September 15, October 11: solicitor, Mr. Wallis, Bristol.

PICKFORD, THOMAS, Greenwich, Kent, butcher, September 12, October 12: solicitor, Mr. Heathfield, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.

WILLIAMS, RICHARD, Dowlais, Glamorganshire, grocer, September 15, October 18: solicitors, Mr. Redwood, Cowbridge, Glamorganshire; and Messrs. Abbot and Lucas, Bristol.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M'DONALD, ALLAN, Glasgow, wine merchant, August 27 and September 13.

YOUNG, THOMAS, Glasgow, dealer in shares, August 30 and September 12.

WOOD, JOHN, Edinburgh, writer, June 16 and September 10.

## Tuesday, September 6.

## BANKRUPT.

BARRATT, WILLIAM, Stourbridge, butcher, September 30, October 11: solicitor, Mr. Collis, Stourbridge.

HAMILTON, CHARLES CRAKE, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, ironmonger, September 14, October 19: solicitor, Mr. Atkinson, Bedford-row.

OFFENHEIM, SIMON LAZARUS, Broad-street-buildings, merchant, September 17, October 26: solicitors, Messrs. Sole, Turner, and Turner, Aldermanbury.

POWELL, THOMAS LAMPERT, Romsey, upholsterer, September 13, October 19: solicitors, Messrs. Allen and Nicol, Queen-street, Cheshire.

RENDLE, CHARLES SCOTT, Brook-terrace, Old Kent-road, and Brixton-hill, boot and shoe manufacturer, September 16, October 28: solicitor, Mr. Wright, Chancery-lane.

ROBINSON, JOHN, Durham, miller, September 15, October 14: solicitors, Messrs. Hodge and Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

RYAN, JOHN JAMES, Edward-street, Portman-square, milliner, September 16, October 28: solicitors, Messrs. Sole, Turner, and Turner, Aldermanbury.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CAMERON, D. THURSO, merchant, September 14.

CURRIE, J., Springhall-mill, Roxburghshire, farmer, September 16.

DARLING, W., Edinburgh, merchant, September 12.

FARRER, J., Dumfries, leather merchant, September 16.

STEWART, J., Dundee, brewer, September 15.

## Markets.

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, September 5.

To-day's market was somewhat extensively supplied with foreign stock, the general quality of which was very inferior. However, a good clearance was effected. Notwithstanding that the supply of beasts was large, there was an evident improvement in the beef trade, caused by the large number of both town and country buyers in attendance. The prime Scots were, however, very scarce. That breed moved off briskly, at an advance in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs.—4s. 6d. per 8lbs. having been realized. Prime large oxen were rather dearer; and the value of all other breeds was well supported. From the northern grazing districts we received 1,500 Short-horns; from other parts of England, 500 Herefords, runts, Devons, Short-horns, &c.; and from Scotland, 140 horned and polled Scots. For the time of year, the numbers of Sheep were limited, and we observed a falling-off in their general condition. The Mutton trade was very firm, and a good clearance was effected, at fully last Monday's advance in prices. The best old Downs sold at 5s. 2d. per 8lbs. We were very moderately supplied with Lambs, which moved off slowly, at a decline of 2d. per 8lbs. Prices ranged from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was good—met a dull sale, at from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs. less money. The top figure was 4s. 8d. per 8lbs. We had a steady inquiry for Pigs, at extreme currencies. Barnett fair took place on Monday. Upwards of thirty thousand head of beasts were collected together for the occasion from different districts throughout the United Kingdom. They consisted chiefly of young stock, which are bought up by the numerous graziers and farmers of the midland and eastern counties, who lay them down in the salt marshes to fatten, until they are fit to enter the best markets for slaughter. The black Scotch and Welsh cattle greatly prevailed in numbers, although there was a general good supply of young Devons and Herefords, as well as mixed cattle, all of which were readily inquired after, and by ten o'clock a.m. many droves had left the fields, proceeding to their respective destinations. The prices of Stock varied according to the age and size of the animals, which might be quoted at about £10 a-piece for beasts of two years old. Cows in full milk, with their small calf, realized from £14 to £16 per lot. There was a tolerable show of sheep, most of which consisted of breeding ewes; but trade ruled very heavy in this feature of the fair. Horses were plentiful, and such lots as were of any character met with purchasers, particularly heavy draft horses and teamsters, which fetched from £50 to £60 per head. There was, also, a considerable number of ponies exhibited, of all sizes, which were taken up freely at from

£20 to £10 a-piece. Those of the Welsh droves (most of them unbroken) changed hands at from £3 to £12 each, and were in great request.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior Beasts	3	6	3	4	Prime coarse Sheep	4	6	4	8
Second quality do.	3	6	3	8	Prime South Down	4	10	8	2
Prime large Oxen	3	10	4	2	Large coarse Calves	3	8	4	0
Prime Scots, &c.	4	4	4	6	Prime small do.	4	3	4	0
Inferior Sheep	3	6	3	10	Large Hogs	3	0	3	8
Second quality do.	4	0	4	4	Neat small Porkers	3	8	4	4
Lambs	4	6	5	6					

Suckling Calves, 21s. to 26s.; and quarter-old store Figs, 20s. to 25s. each.

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	1,100	12,000	480	440
Monday	1,161	26,100	385	360

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, September 5.—Since our last report these markets have been well supplied with each kind of Meat. On the whole, the demand has ruled active. Prime Mutton has been on the advance; but the value of Lamb has had a downward tendency. In the other quotations very little change has taken place.

## Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior Beef	2	10	3	2	Inferior Mutton	3	4	3	6
Middling do.	3	4	3	8	Middling do.	3	8	4	4
Prime large do.	3	8	3	10	Prime do.	4	8	5	0
Prime small do.	3	10	4	0	Veal	3	8	4	10
Large Pork	3	0	3	6	Small Pork	3	8	4	6
					Lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.				

## MARK-LANE, MONDAY, September 5.

There was a good show of samples of both old and new English Wheat at this morning's market, with a large arrival of Foreign. The millers were less disposed to buy; and the weather being more settled, the sale of all descriptions was slow, but last week's prices were maintained. There were very few floating cargoes offering. Holders of Flour were firm in their demands, and consequently little was done. Barley, both for malting and grinding, is higher. Beans and Peas scarce, and realized full prices. We had a large supply of Russian Oats, and sales were more difficult unless at 6d. per qr. under last Monday's quotations; other descriptions met with buyers at previous rates. Linseed Cakes quite as dear. The current prices are under:—

BRITISH.				FOREIGN.			
Wheat—	s.	d.		Wheat—	s.	d.	
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	50	60		Dantz mixed	58	62	
Ditto (old)	—	—		Do. high mixed	63	66	
Ditto White	55	66		Pomeranian, Red	57	60	
Lincoln, Norfolk, & Yorkshire Red	50	56		Uckermark	58	60	
Northumberland, and Scotch, White	52	62		Rostock and Mecklenburgh	56	60	
Rye	30	32		Danish red	54	56	
Barley grinding and distilling	28	32		Ditto, White	56	63	
Do. extra malting	40	42		Holstein	55	60	
Scotch	28	30		East Friesland	52	56	
Malt, Ordinary	—	—		Belgian and French red	—	—	
Pale	54	60		Ditto, White	—	—	
Peas, Grey	40	42		Italian Red	—	—	
Maple	42	44		Ditto, White	—	—	
White	40	42		Archangel and Riga	46	50	
Bollers (new)	48	50		Polish Odessa	48	52	
Beans, Large	36	38		Marianopol & Berdianski	50	56	
Tick	36	38		Taganrog (hard)	46	48	
Harrow (new)	36	38		Egyptian	42	46	
Do. (old)	40	42		American U.S. red	52	56	
Pigeon (old)	40	42		Ditto, White	55	60	
Oats—				Gettessee	64	66	
Lincoln and York feed	18	21		Rye (n.n.inal)	20	32	
Do. Poland & Pot.	21	23		Barley—			
Berwick & Scotch	22	24		Danish	38	40	
Scotch feed	21	23		Saale	29	31	
Irish feed and black	19	21		East Friesland	28	30	
Ditto, Potato	20	23		Danube	23	25	
Linseed	50	54		Peas, White	38	40	
Rapeseed, Essex,				Bollers	40	42	
£26 to £30 per last				Beans, Horse (new)	36	38	
Caraway Seed, Essex,				Pigeon	40	42	
new, 42s. to 44s. per cwt.				Egyptian	32	33	
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton				Oats—			
Linseed, £10 to £10 10s. per ton				Swedish	20	22	
Flour per Sack, of 280 lbs.				Petersburg & Riga	19	20	
Ship	42	47		Flour—			
Town	53	60		U.S., per 196 lbs.	27	32	
Tares, winter, 4s. 6d. to 5s. bush				French, per 280 lbs.	44	48	
WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR AUG. 27.				AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE LAST SIX WEEKS.			
Wheat	48s.	6d.		Wheat	51s.	10d.	
Barley	29s.	6d.		Barley	29s.	7d.	
Oats	21s.	6d.		Oats	22s.	0d.	
Rye	33s.	8d.		Rye	35s.	4d.	
Beans	41s.	1d.		Beans	40s.	7d.	
Peas	36s.	6d.		Peas	36s.	6d.	

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, September 5.—The reports from the plantations are scarcely so favourable, and the few Hops offering are held at a slight advance. Warmer weather is desirable for the growing crops.

BREAD.—Prices of Wheat Bread in the Metropolis are from 8d. to 9d.; and Household do., 6½d. to 8d. per 4lbs. loaf.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, September 5.—The arrivals of Foreign Potatoes last week were only 333 sacks from Dunkirk, and 47 bags from Antwerp. The supplies of home-grown qualities are large; yet the demand is steady, as follows:—Shaws, 80s. to 90s.; Regents, 110s. to 120s. per ton.

PROVISIONS.—LONDON, MONDAY, September 5.—There was next to nothing doing in Irish Butter until nearly the close of last week, when the demand improved, and sales to a respectable extent were made, at no material alteration in prices. Holders, however, showed more firmness, and the high quotations from Ireland strengthened the market. The arrivals of Foreign are slightly diminished; and the weather being cold, with a good inquiry, the best Friesland advanced 4s. to 6s. Other kinds scarcely varied. Bacon was sparingly dealt in, at a decline of 2s. Hams and Lard as last noticed.

## PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &amp;c.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Friesland...per cwt.	96	100	Double Gloucester	62	68
Kiel	88	92	Single do.	60	70
Dorset (new)	94	100	York Hams (new)	80	90
Ditto (mildling)	90	94	Westmoreland	76	86
Carlton (new)	90	94	Irish	66	74
Waterford, do.	84	90	American, do.	—	—
Cork, do.	82	88	Wiltshire Bacon	—	—
Limerick, do.	82	88	(green)	68	71
Sligo	82	88	Waterford Bacon	65	67
Fresh, per doz.	11s.	0d.	Hamburg, do.	—	—
Cheshire Cheese, per cwt.	68	86	American, do.	—	—
Cheddar, do	64	80			

## HAY, FRIDAY, September 2.—At per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay	8s. to 10s.	8s. to 11s.	8s. to 10s.
Clover	100s. 120s.	100s. 120s.	100s. 120s.
Straw	27s. 3s.	28s. 3s.	27s. 3s.

SEEDS, MONDAY, September 5.—There were several samples of new White Mustardseed, which, having been secured before the rain, were in fine condition: the prices asked were so high as to prevent business. Winter Tares were in request, and brought



8s. to 8s. 3d. Canaryseed was held for more money. In Clover and Trefoil nothing of interest transpired. Linseed, Rapeseed, and Cakes, of both kinds, were fully as dear as before. Linseed is quiet. Black Sea is quoted at 48s. ex-ship; Calcutta, 48s. 3d.; and Bombay, 48s. 6d. to 49s. per qr. The nominal value of the best East India Rape is 82s. Cakes are in good request, and Rape parcels are worth £5 5s. to £5 10s. per ton.

**COVENT GARDEN MARKET, SATURDAY, September 3.**—The market is well supplied with both Vegetables and Fruit, but trade is not very brisk. Peaches and Nectarines are plentiful. English Grapes are abundant. Importations from the Continent of Potatoes, Carrots, Artichokes, and Tomatoes, are still kept up: the latter fetch from 2s. to 3s. per dozen. English Cherries are nearly over. Greengages and Orleans Plums, from the South of France, fetch 4s. per basket. Carrots and Turnips fetch from 2d. to 4d. per bunch. Peas are still very good. Potatoes are improving in quality. Mushrooms continue scarce. Cut flowers consist of Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Roses, Cyclamens, Mignonette, Pinks, and Carnations.

**TALLOW, MONDAY, September 5.**—Our market may be considered steady. In prices very little change has taken place. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 51s. per cwt. For forward delivery very little is doing. Town Tallow is 49s. 6d. net cash. Rough Fat 2s. 10½d. per cwt.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.					
	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Stock this day...	Casks. 27350	Casks. 24213	Casks. 30774	Casks. 39679	Casks. 17312
Price of Y. C. ...	38s. 3d.	37s. 6d.	38s. 9d.	39s. 3d.	51s. 0d.
Delivery last week	1459	2002	2722	1037	1893
Do. from 1st June	17239	18859	19938	16836	20915
Arrived last week	2411	2374	630	1999	2060
Do. from 1st June	19116	17718	14179	15887	14772
Price of Town...	40s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	41s. 0d.	52s. 9d.

**METALS, FRIDAY, September 3.**—British Tin moves off readily, at an advance of 10s. per ton. Block is now worth 122s. East India is very firm at 120s. for Banca, and 118s. for Straits. Holders of Spelter are firm, at £21 17s. 6d. In Lead very little is doing. Tin plates firm, at 6d. to 1s. higher. Scotch pig is 4s. lower; 92s. is the present value. Rails steady, at full quotations.

**COAL MARKET, MONDAY, September 5.** A general advance of 1s. per ton on Friday's sale: the supply unequal to the demand. Stewart's, 24s.; Hetton's, 24s.; Braddell's, 24s.; South Hartlepool, 24s.; Eden Main, 23s. 3d.; Gibson's, 22s. 9d.; Gosforth, 23s.; Hartley's, 23s. 6d.; Tanfield, 20s.; Whitfield, 20s.; Wylam, 24s.—Fresh arrivals, 168; left from last day, 2: Total, 170.

**HIDES AND SKINS, SATURDAY, September 3.**—Rather limited supplies of both Hides and Skins have been on offer this week. The demand has ruled active, and prices have further advanced.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0	0	0	3
Ditto 64 to 72 lbs.	0	3	0	3
Ditto 72 to 80 lbs.	0	3	0	3
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs.	0	3	0	4
Ditto 88 to 96 lbs.	0	4	0	4
Horse Hides	0	0	6	6
Calf Skins, light	1	0	3	0
Ditto full	6	6	0	0
Polled Sheep	3	6	4	3
Lambs	2	9	4	4

**CHICORY, LONDON, Saturday, September 3.**  
The amount of business doing in this article since our last report has been very moderate, yet prices have been well supported. Holders generally are firm in their demands.

	Per ton.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Foreign root (d.p.)	11 0 12 0	Roasted & ground	
Harlingen	11 0 12 0	English	20 0 23 0
English root (free)		Foreign	34 0 38 0
Guernsey	11 0 12 0	Guernsey	29 0 31 0
York	10 0 10 10		

nty on all Coffee and roasted Chicory imported, 3d. per lb.; on Chicory Root £21 per ton.

**WOOL MARKET, LONDON, September 6.**  
**BRITISH, MONDAY, September 5.**—Notwithstanding that the Directors of the Bank of England have advanced the rates of discount, and that the imports of Colonial Wool have been on a liberal scale during the past fortnight, our market continues very firm, and a full average business is doing in all kinds of English Wool, at very full prices. Current prices:—

	s.	d.	s.	d.
South Down Hoggets	1	4	to	1 6
Half-bred ditto	1	4	..	1 6
Ewes, clothing	1	2	..	1 3
Kent fleeces	1	1	..	1 3
Combing skins	1	1	..	1 3
Flannel wool	1	0	..	1 3
Blanket wool	0	8	..	1 0
Leicester fleeces	1	2	..	1 4

**FOREIGN, CITY, MONDAY, September 5.**—The imports of Wool into London last week amounted to 3,673 bales—including 929 from Natal, 259 from Mogador, 1,461 from Port Phillip, 19 from South America, 350 from Buenos Ayres, 397 from Italy, 13 from Madras, 4 from Jamaica, 113 from Germany, 4 from Belgium, and 203 from Odessa.

**SCOTCH WOOL, LIVERPOOL, September 3.**—There is a very good demand for laid Highland, at rather improving rates. White Highland is still much wanted. Crossed and Cheviots are in good request, considering that both manufacturers and dealers got a good supply at the clip.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	13	6	to	14 6
White Highland do.	17	0	..	18 0
Laid Crossed do., unwashed	18	0	..	19 0
Do. do., washed	19	0	..	21 0
Laid Cheviot, do., unwashed	20	0	..	23 0
Do. do., washed	23	0	..	26 0
White Cheviot, do. do.	30	0	..	32 0

Imports for the week 513 bales.  
Previously this year 3,059 "

**COTTON.**  
**LIVERPOOL, September 6.**—The market closed very quietly with little or no change in prices. Exporters have been purchasing Bowed from 6½d. to 6¾d. per lb. The sales are estimated at 4,500 bales; exporters taking one-third. The sales comprise 40 Perams and Maranhams, 7d.; 100 Egyptians, 6½d. to 7d.; 400 Surat, 2½d. to 3½d.; 110 Sea Islands, 2s. to 3s.

**MANCHESTER, September 6.**—The market has to-day been exceedingly quiet, with prices in favour of buyers, in nearly everything except the higher counts of home trade yarns, which command full prices. Yarns for export, and low numbers of yarns for the home trade, have been obtainable on easier terms. The dearth of money, the state of the eastern question, and the general want of confidence, have contributed to a decidedly downward tendency, which has become more marked every week. Some of the spinners are holding pretty firm, but that is because they are well supplied with orders. On the whole, yarns may, perhaps, be stated as flatter than cloths, although the latter are also rather easier than they were this day week. The demand for India and China is quite inanimate.

**PRODUCE MARKET.**  
**SUGAR.** The market has opened with rather a dull appearance, but we do not alter general quotations; yet it has been difficult to sell at last week's prices. 530 hhds. West India sold, about half of which were in public sale. Barbadoes sold at 38s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; Demerara, 34s. to 43s.; 7,000 bags Mauritius were

brought forward in public sale; about 1,000 were bought in, the remainder sold without spirit at last week's currency, 30s. to 37s. 3,000 bags Bengal were also offered, and two-thirds sold at previous rates, 30s. 6d. to 43s. 400 bags Penang sold at 30s. to 31s. In all eight cargoes of foreign have been sold by private contract since Friday last. The refined market steady; brown lumps, 45s. to 48s. 6d.; grocery, 46s. to 48s.

**COFFEE.**—120 casks and 100 bags Plantation Ceylon were offered in public sale, and sold steadily at full prices, 54s. 6d. to 71s.; native Ceylon firmer, at 47s. 6d. to 48s.; 480 half bales of Mocha were also offered and chiefly sold at full prices, 67s. to 69s.

**TEA.**—29,500 packages were declared, of which 17,000 passed auction, 4,000 sold; general quotations are unaltered, as the bulk consisted of small boxes and other descriptions put up with "all faults;" but there was a great want of spirit in the biddings.

**RICE.**—4,000 bags Bengal were offered, for which there did not appear buyers at last week's prices, and they were bought in at 14s.

**SALTPETRE.**—600 bags were brought forward. About 300 bags refraction 5 sold at 28s.; refraction 4 to 5, 28s. to 28s. 6d.

**COCHINEAL.**—300 bags were offered, and sold freely at full prices to 1d. in advance. Honduras silver, 4s. to 5s. 4d.; black, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 7d.; Mexican silver, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 9d.; black, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 11d.

**INDIGO.**—Remains steady, 11,400 chests are already declared for the next quarterly sale, Oct. 4.

**TALLOW.**—Continues firm, and quoted 51s.

**COTTON.**—400 bales sold at last week's prices.

**SCANDINAVIAN.**—St. Vincent's arrowroot sold, 34d. to 4½d.; Jamaica Ginger sold, 42s. to 65s.; Cowries bought in 30s. to 4s.; safflower partly sold, 82s. 6d. to £8 5s.; East India gum bought in 40s.; Barbary gum bought in 36s.; grey tartan partly sold, 80s. to 84s.; Oporto Argol bought in 35s. to 36s.; Madeira Argol bought in 62s.; quercitron bark bought in 9s. 9d.; shellac partly sold, 32s. 6d. to £11 5s. to £11 15s.; redwood sold, £5 17s. 6d. to £6 5s. In other articles no material alteration.

## Advertisements.

**TO JOURNEYMEN GROCERS.**—WANTED, an EFFICIENT HAND.—Also, a respectable Youth as an APPRENTICE.—Apply to Mr. SAMUEL SWINDEL, Wholesale Grocer, Provision Merchant, and Tallow Chandler, Southgate and Old Market, Halifax.

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**THE higher Mathematical Classes receive**

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The course of studies pursued is suitable, as preparatory

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The house is very healthily situated in the highest part of the

town, and close to the northern outskirts, but at a convenient

distance for sea-bathing.

**NEW SCHOOL-ROOMS, SHADWELL.**

**THE present SCHOOLROOMS, in con-**

nexion with EBENEZER CHAPEL, SHADWELL, are

small and inconvenient. They are, however, situated in a

densely-populated neighbourhood, where are thousands of children

for whose education no adequate accommodation has yet been

made.

Deeply impressed with a sense of its responsibilities to the

young, the Congregation worshipping in the above place have

resolved to erect commodious School-rooms, in October next, capable

of containing at least 700 children, with Class-rooms for the elder

scholars.

They possess an eligible site of freehold ground, entirely paid

for, and have already built the foundation walls.

They still require £700 to complete the erection, and, confident

of sympathy, appeal to the Christian and philanthropic public

to aid them in this important undertaking. The Committee

of Management feel assured that the strong claims of the

locality have but to be known and felt to secure prompt and

liberal support.

Further information may be obtained from the Pastor, Rev. H.

Harrison, 8, Rose-lane, Ratcliff; Mr. J. W. Hart, West India

Dock-road, Limehouse; Mr. Morris, Leadenhall-market; Mr.

Mason, 10, Arbour-street East; Mr. J. Fisher, Union-place, Commercial-road East; and Mr. G. Francis, Ratcliff-highway; who

will thankfully receive donations.

**NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.**

WEEKLY REPORT, September 3, 1853.

	Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received.	£553,739 6 4	£5,451 10 2	£559,190 16 6
Shares issued.	61,777	542	62,319

**VALID SHARES DRAWN DURING THE WEEK.**

60,459, 54,585, 47,402, 20,333, 43,437, 57,724, 33,887, 22,335, 36,692, 60,229, 15,643, 61,013, 27,335, 51,844, 32,760, 46,123, 61,721, 43,033, 46,964, 55,858, 45,603, 48,710, 54,390, \*56,143, \*56,144, 6,596, 31,391, 43,809, 10,012, \*22,432, \*22,433, \*22,434, \*22,435, \*22,436, 18,666, 59,853, 42,911, 20,584, 23,775, 52,048, 31,814, 11,632, 36,341, 57,353, 41,468, 48,740, 51,681, \*58,470, \*58,471, 24,126, 53,869, 49,573, 54,477, 45,920, 44,497, 39,686, 58,225, 39,152.

\*Grouped.

The shares numbered 37,571, 25,390, 27,028, 3,228, 50,842,

56,767, 36,617, 51,817, 21,568, and 32,560 were also drawn, but as

the subscriptions thereon were in arrear, the holders thereof have

lost the benefit of this drawing. Copies of the Prospectus, Rules, and

last Annual Report, may be obtained at the Office, or by post,

gratis. W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

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**PALE INDIA ALE and STOUT,**  
4s. per dozen quarts, 2s. 6d. per dozen pints; SCOTCH ALE, 5s. per dozen quarts, 3s. per dozen pints.

WOOD and WATSON continue to supply merchants at the lowest prices, for Exportation, with their Pale Ale and Porter, which has been tested in all climates. 16, Clement's-lane, City.

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,** used in the Royal Laundry; Wotherspoon's Machine-made LOZENGES and COMFITS, packed in neat 4 oz., 8 oz., 16 oz., and 7 lb. Boxes, free from colouring matter, which is so much objected to; SCOTCH MARMALADE, JAMS, and JELLIES, now so universally known for fine quality, prepared by Steam Power, for Home use and Exportation.

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**ATKINSON and BARKER'S ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE.**—Mothers, call at your Druggists, and purchase a Bottle of the above. It is the best medicine in the world for Infants and Young Children, for the Prevention and Cure of those Disorders incident to Infants; affording instant relief in Convulsions, Flatulency, Affections of the Bowels, Difficult Teething, &c. &c., and may be given with safety immediately after birth. It is no misnomer Cordial!—no stupefactive, deadly narcotic!—but a veritable preservative of Infants! Mothers would act wisely in always keeping it in the Nursery.

Prepared only by ROBERT BARKER, Bowdon, near Manchester (Chemist to her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria); in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

CAUTION!—Observe the names of "Atkinson and Barker" on the Government Stamp.

**DR. KING'S SARSAPARILLA COCOA.**

**TO** those under a course of Sarsaparilla this COCOA will be found an excellent beverage, instead of tea or coffee (which decidedly excite the nervous system, and prevent medicine, particularly Sarsaparilla, from having its desired effect). Invalids with weak stomachs will receive more benefit from this pure Cocoa than any preparation, being made with true Cocoa Nibs, combined with pure Sarsaparilla, and rendered more palatable.

In Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., or 3 lbs. for 4s.

To prevent fraud, HENRY HIDE has caused his name to be put upon each packet, and without which none is genuine, and to imitate which is felony.

Sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom, and by the Proprietor, at his LABORATORY, 10, HUNGERFORD-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

**RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.**

**MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN**

**SOOTHING SYRUP.**—This efficacious Remedy has been

in general use for upwards of Thirty Years, and has preserved

numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from

painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums

the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the Inflammation

reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce

the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no Child will refuse

to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particu-

lar to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP,

and to notice that the Names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farring-

don-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe),

are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle.

**TEETH.**—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters

Patent. Newly invented and Patented application of

chemically prepared WHITE INDIA RUBBER in the construction

of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. EPHRAIM

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INDIA RUBBER as a lining to the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame.

The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted

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sharp edges are avoided, no springs, wires, or fastenings are

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By this arrangement, the purchaser will see at a glance the proportion charged for labour compared with the value in a Gold Chain, and being always able to realize the one, will have only to decide on the value of the other.

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1789.

N.B.—Australian and Californian Gold made into articles of Jewellery at a moderate charge for the workmanship.

SUPERIOR TO COFFEE, BUT LOWER IN PRICE.

FRENCH CHOCOLATE, ONE SHILLING PER POUND, or in Packets, 6d., 3d., and 1d. each.

A preparation from the choicest Cocos of the English markets, and manufactured by the Company's much-admired process, as shown by them in full operation at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and for which the "Council" Medal was awarded.

At the present time, when many unwholesome articles are recommended as substitutes for Coffee, it may be considered a fitting opportunity to direct public attention to the fact, that Coffee itself is far inferior in nutritive qualities to Cocoa.

It is needless to insist upon this, as Chocolate, or

PROPERLY-PREPARED COCOA,

is now universally recommended by the Medical Profession, as more conducive to health than any other vegetable substance which enters into the human dietary; and the superiority of the above

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PARIS CHOCOLATE COMPANY,

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MANUFACTURERS OF BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE, BONBONS, AND FRENCH SYRUPS.

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19, Moorgate-street, London; 65, King-street, Manchester; and 8, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Capital, £100,000.

Every description of Life Assurance.

No charge for Stamps.

Policies of five years' standing not forfeited.

JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

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CHARLES JAMES THICKE, Secretary.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.—At the SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING the REPORT stated:—

NEW LIFE POLICIES ISSUED.

	No.	Amount.	Total Issued.
1st year 1847	257	£49,998	257 £49,998
2nd " 1848	311	48,039	568 98,037
3rd " 1849	708	107,629	1,276 205,666
4th " 1850	803	136,395	2,085 342,031
5th " 1851	1,065	211,272	3,150 553,303
6th " 1852	1,400	281,687	4,550 831,990

The new business of the year consists of 1,400 life policies, assuring £281,687, the annual premium thereon being above £9,100.

The annual revenue of the Company on life business has been increased, after deducting for lapsed policies, about £8,358; and the amount assured by the new life policies in 1852, is above 33 per cent. more than those of 1851.

The Legislature has granted a special Act of Parliament, by which various important privileges have been conferred upon this society.

The life policies in force on December 31st, 1852, were 3,955, assuring £732,608, the annual income thereon being £23,800 13s. 3d.

After payment of all expenses and claims, the Company has accumulated the sum of £45,831 12s. 8d., invested on approved securities.

The Report was adopted, and the retiring officers re-elected unanimously.

W. S. GOVER, Actuary and Secretary.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL FIRE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(Conducted at the same Offices.)

Guarantee Fund, £200,000. Profits divided triennially. Entire Mutuality. Policies issued, 7,670, for £3,129,608.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

SAFE INVESTMENT FOR MONEY. INTEREST, SIX PER CENT.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

37, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

Rev. J. Burns, D.D.—"It offered to all connected with it the best possible security."

JOHN EDWARD TRESSIDER, Secretary.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, and ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.

CHIEF OFFICE—38, ARUNDEL-STREET, corner of the Strand Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, £350,000.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of DERRY and RAPHOE.

CHAIRMAN.

The Right Honourable Lord ERSKINE.

This Company issues Policies to cover the risks of every description of Fire and Life Assurance, and has recently added "A WORKING MAN'S BRANCH," to meet the peculiar exigencies of the industrial classes. It also embraces in its operations:—

1. A FREEHOLD LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT SOCIETY, with all the assured benefits of such associations, based upon a large capital and a responsible proprietary, and without any uncertainty as to realizing the shares, in consequence of inadequate management or casual losses.

2. A MONETARY ADVANCE SOCIETY, acting upon equitable principles, and conducting its business with the utmost delicacy. Loans are advanced in large or small sums on personal security.

3. AN ANNUITY SOCIETY, with Tables to cover every possible contingency. The attention of the public is earnestly invited to "the Reversionary Survivorship" Annuities, first introduced into England by a Director of this Company, in 1826.

4. AN ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.—Endowments, which are secured by the payment of a very small annual premium, are found of great utility, for the purposes of education, apprenticeship, &c., or for providing a young man of twenty-one, about to start in life, with a small capital to begin the world with. Provision may also, in like manner, be made for the wants and necessities of old age, by a policy guaranteeing a sum of money to be received at an advanced period of life—say 55, 60, 70 or any other age, as the assurer may desire.

Half the amount of Life Premiums may remain on credit for five years, or for a longer term by special arrangement.

A Life Policy may at any time be converted by the holder into a proportionate Life Annuity, immediate or deferred, thus rendering it a permanent source of income during the lifetime of the assured; and as all Policies are purchased by the Company at their full value, the holder need incur no risk of losing the benefit of the payments made, in the event of inability to continue them.

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All Policies are Indisputable.

No charge made for the stamps on Policies.

A detailed Prospectus of each branch of business may be obtained at the Office, or from any of the Company's Agents.

WILLIAM CARPENTER, Managing Director.

AGENTS WANTED. All applications to be addressed to the Chief Office, as above.

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[1853.]

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